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DIFFERENCES EMERGE IN U.S. OVER SALT II OBSERVANCE

LD041649 Moscow TASS in English 1626 GMT 4 Jun 85

["Will USA Renounce Treaty Again?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 4 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev:

The Reagan administration is preparing to undermine the remaining obstacles put by the treaties to the unrestrained build-up of the U.S. arms. Sea trials of the new U.S. Alaska atomic submarine carrying 24 Trident missiles with MIRVed warheads will start in accordance with the Pentagon's plans next August. By having phased in the new submarine complex, the United States will surpass the ceiling of 1,200 MIRVed strategic missiles imposed by the Soviet-U.S. strategic arms limitation treaty (SALT-2).

After the Reagan administration came to power, it categorically refused to submit for the ratification to the Senate the SALT-2 treaty signed by the USSR and the USA in 1979. Under the pressure of public opinion President Reagan, however, had to announce later that the United States will be adhering to the provisions of the treaty. But just as in case with other arms limitation agreements undermined by Washington in the past four years, the present U.S. Government was "adhering" to the SALT-2 treaty until the Pentagon's military programs entered into contradiction with it.

A heated debate on the decision on the SALT-2 treaty is now taking place in Washington. The question is if the United States should adhere to the treaty or if it should scrap it.

The U.S. press emphasizes that the announcement by the White House that the USA renounces the SALT-2 treaty will complicate Washington's problems in its relations with West European allies which aggravated as it is because of the United States determination to launch a large-scale anti-missile defense system and thus violate the 1972 ABM Limitation Treaty. Of considerable importance is also the fact that it is virtually impossible to conceal the deployment of the Alaska submarine.

There are differences on the question of the treaty within the Reagan administration. U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger who declares for the United States scrapping SALT-2 treaty came up against the resistance of generals and admirals in the Joint Chiefs of Staff. They point to the advantages from the observance of the restrictions imposed by the agreement.

In these conditions President Reagan who declared on May 10 of this year that there is no need for the United States to continue observing the SALT-2 treaty now prefers to mark time. The newspaper WASHINGTON POST writes that the President will not refuse in future to observe the ceilings completely but will not declare for their complete observance either.

And THE WASHINGTON TIMES notes that almost all versions concerning the submarine that are being considered provide infringements on the SALT-2 treaty in one way or another.

Going by reports from Washington the White House still prefers to undermine the arms limitation treaties or to alter such agreements so that they should suit its military programs.

SECOND ROUND OF GENEVA TALKS VIEWED IN PRAVDA

PM051043 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jun 85 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent B. Dubrovin report: "Geneva: At the Start of the Round"]

[Text] Geneva, 4 Jun -- Conferences and sessions of international organizations hold no surprises for Geneva, for people here are used to them. However, there is a quite different attitude toward the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space arms, the second round of which began here 30 May.

Without underestimating the significance of the other international conferences and meetings taking place in Geneva, it may be said that the Soviet-U.S. talks are rightly attracting the keenest attention from the international public on all continents. The cardinal issues of the present day are being discussed at these talks: whether space is to be peaceful or not, whether the nuclear arms race will at last be halted or whether it will continue, which would sharply increase the threat of a global military conflict.

The results of the first round of the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space arms are well known. They have already been assessed in the Soviet press. In particular, it was noted that the question of preventing an arms race in space and ending the arms race on earth is central both to Soviet-U.S. relations and to the development of the international situation in general. In this connection it is clear that, as was envisaged in the Soviet-U.S. accord reached here in Geneva in January of this year, questions of space and nuclear arms must be examined and resolved as organically interrelated issues.

In the course of the first round two clearly different approaches to the problems under discussion emerged. Whereas the Soviet side adhered strictly and entirely to the letter and spirit of the existing accords, the Americans sought, on all kinds of pretexts, to bypass them, and went against the sense of the January statement on the subject and objectives of the talks. The American side openly sabotaged the businesslike examination and resolution of questions of a ban on space strike armaments, doing everything possible to push through and legalize the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative" program. Naturally, this stance could not and cannot lead to positive results: It is not possible to seriously discuss and reach agreement on the reduction of strategic or medium-range nuclear arms while retaining the "star wars" program. This program is by its very nature aimed at spurring on the arms race in all salients. Conversely, the renunciation of the creation, including scientific research work, testing, and deployment of space strike armaments would open the way to radical reductions in nuclear arms, and eventually to the complete elimination of nuclear weapons everywhere.

The Soviet stance is consistent and realistic in all three salients of the talks. It is strictly in accordance with the January accords, which provide for the interrelated examination and resolution of the questions of preventing an arms race in space and ending the arms race on earth.

In order to create an atmosphere in which mutually acceptable solutions would be possible, during the first round of the talks the Soviet Union put forward a whole series of important initiatives. The USSR unilaterally halted the deployment of medium-range missiles and the implementation of other countermeasures in Europe. As for strategic offensive arms, if agreement not to allow the militarization of space was reached, the Soviet Union would be prepared to cut these arms by one-fourth or more.

Lastly, the Soviet Union proposed the imposition of a mutual, all-embracing moratorium for the entire duration of the talks on the creation, testing, and deployment of space strike arms and the freezing of strategic offensive arms. It is regrettable that the American Administration hastily rejected these peace-loving proposals, describing them as "propagandist" and supposedly containing nothing new.

So this is the complex situation in which the second round of the Soviet-U.S. talks began. On 30 May, as the Swiss newspapers report, the two delegations discussed the order of work and the length of the present round. There have already been sessions in the three groups which are discussing questions of space and strategic arms and medium-range nuclear arms, so the talks are acquiring a working rhythm. It is evidently too soon as yet to say how they will go and what real results they might lead to, particularly in view of the American side's [word illegible] that the U.S. stance remains unchanged.

Local journalists have drawn attention, in particular, to the statement made by M. Kampelman, leader of the U.S. delegation, at the airport on his arrival in Geneva and his answers to journalists' questions. According to his assurances, the U.S. delegation has come to "achieve a radical reduction in offensive nuclear arms and to create a more stable strategic situation on earth and in space." But he immediately stressed that before leaving for Geneva he was received by President Reagan and that "his delegation's instructions remained basically the same as before." The journalists deduced from this statement, not without reason, that the U.S. delegation's position can, on the whole, hardly have undergone any substantial changes as compared with the unconstructive stance that it adhered to during the first round.

It is well known that there are differences in the positions of the Soviet and American sides on the problems under discussion relating to the limitation of the nuclear arms race. The talks are intended precisely to bring these positions as close together as possible, elaborate a mutually acceptable solution, and find ways of lowering the level of those arms. This means, however, that words and deeds must not diverge, that elementary honesty is necessary toward the partner with whom talks are being conducted, and that fair criteria are needed. The Soviet side's criteria are equality and identical security -- that is, an honest approach to the interests of the partner in the talks and honest observance of the accords on their subject and objectives.

The American side acts differently. Its position is not notable for its sincerity. The White House is trying with all its might to wreck the established military-strategic parity, implement its "star wars" program, and use the talks as a smokescreen. In this connection attention is drawn to a new note in the propaganda campaign being organized with a view to gaining support for the American program for creating space strike arms. The thesis is being instilled into public opinion that "since the (?credits) have been allocated and scientific research work in this sphere has already begun, it cannot be stopped, even if the U.S. Government itself tried to do so." That, they say, is the "dynamics of Western society." People here believe, not without reason, that this campaign is clearly inspired by certain circles that pursue by every possible means the goal of avoiding the discussion of space and other armaments as organically interrelated issues.

The second round of the talks will last some weeks. Its progress will show what baggage the U.S. delegation has brought to Geneva this time. The question is, has Washington brought its position at the talks into line with the political and military realities, will the Reagan administration be able to renounce its absurd attempts to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union, displaying political will and sobriety, and will it conduct an honest, sincere dialogue? Is the U.S. leadership at last prepared to listen to the voice of the peoples, who want peace and an end to the arms race?

Whether Geneva will be a turning point from which the world will turn toward disarmament depends on this. For its part, the Soviet Union will do everything possible for success at the talks.

BURLATSKIY ON W. EUROPE'S REACTION TO SDI, EUREKA

LD050131 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 2 Jun 85

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Fedor Burlatskiy, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA political observer]

[Excerpt] Out of all the countries of Western Europe only the British and FRG Governments have declared themselves, without any particular reservations, in support of the U.S. space armaments program. With regard to France, according to the foreign press, it has voiced a twofold "no," both to the U.S. military space program, and to trade talks aimed at surrounding the U.S. economy with protectionist barriers.

The Western Europeans' attention has been drawn of late to the French Government's initiative. This April it proposed founding a European agency to coordinate scientific research, intriguingly entitled Eureka. Unlike the U.S. program, this program aims to conduct only peaceful scientific space research.

It must be pointed out the unusual word "Europessimism," denoting the EC countries' marked lagging behind the United States and especially Japan in the technological contest, has become fashionable in Western Europe. The White House leaders are playing on these feelings, attempting to entice Western Europe with the opportunity to utilize their participation in the U.S. projects to obtain technological benefits. Eureka has at once exposed the flimsiness of this dilemma. Indeed, why take a roundabout route when one can proceed directly to the summit of today's technological progress? And the direct route is to invest funds in research into the same technological problems, but without building new weapons. Well, it is difficult to say whether the French will succeed in attracting other Europeans to their project. The recent Mitterrand-Kohl meeting did not, according to the Western press, manage to surmount the existing French-West German differences.

USSR'S GENERAL CHERVOV REVIEWS SDI PROGRAM

AU032011 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 31 May 85 p 7

[Capitalized passages published in boldface in original]

[Text] NOVOSTI'S MILITARY-POLITICAL COMMENTATOR VASILIY MOROZOV HAS ASKED SOVIET MILITARY EXPERT COLONEL GENERAL NIKOLAY CHERVOV TO EXPRESS HIS OPINION OF THE "STAR WARS" PROGRAM, AS WELL AS OF PENTAGON CHIEF WEINBERGER'S STATEMENT ASSERTING THAT "A SPACE ANTIMISSILE SYSTEM DOES NOT IMPLY A FEVERISH ARMS BUILDUP, BECAUSE IT IS NOT AT ALL AN ARMS BUILDUP, NOR EVEN WEAPONS. IT IS A HARMLESS DEFENSIVE INSTRUMENT DESIGNED TO PROTECT PEOPLE.... IT IS QUITE HUMANE."

As General Chervov has said, this statement is the grossest kind of disinformation. Even though the White House has been trying in all possible ways to consecrate its "star wars" program, the program's danger to mankind is obvious. After all, what is involved is a new type of armament of offensive space weapons, the creation of an antimissile "shield" over the territory of the United States. To proclaim in such conditions, as Washington is doing, that offensive space weapons are allegedly "defensive" and thus "humane," constitutes nothing but a political deception, while relying at the same time on people being uninformed.

A person does not have to be an expert to comprehend that the American "star wars" program is based on an offensive strategy. IT IS BEING DEPICTED AS DEFENSIVE ONLY AS A CAMOUFLAGE BECAUSE, IN REALITY, IT IS AIMED AT CREATING NEW STRATEGIC SPACE FORCES DESIGNED TO DESTROY LAND, AIR, SPACE, AND NAVAL TARGETS FROM OUTER SPACE.

In the event that any such program were realized, Washington's leading representatives would be tempted to use nuclear and offensive space weapons against the Soviet Union, assuming that the space antimissile "shield" would assure them of getting away scotfree.

Thus, the objective is not the "protection of the people," as Washington has been cynically trying to present the "star wars" program. HERE ONE IS BETTING ON THE POSSIBILITY OF DISARMING THE OTHER SIDE, DEPRIVING IT OF THE CAPABILITY OF A RETALIATORY STRIKE, AND MAKING THE TOTAL DEPLOYMENT OF STRATEGIC AND NUCLEAR WEAPONS AGAINST MILITARY TARGETS AND SOVIET CITIES POSSIBLE.

Washington is speculating with people's understandable fear of nuclear weapons, asserting the thesis that, allegedly, a space antimissile system will free the world of nuclear weapons. At the same time, it claims that it is necessary to continue developing strategic nuclear weapons, and moreover, that it is necessary to militarize outer space. Only when all this is done -- "perhaps after many decades" -- will it allegedly be possible to reduce or even scrap nuclear weapons. Thus it shows that in order to scrap nuclear weapons, their number must first be increased several times.

Why is all this being done? Only to DIVERT ATTENTION FROM THE NEED FOR IMMEDIATE AND EFFECTIVE MEASURES LEADING TO THE REDUCTION OF NUCLEAR ARSENALS. The "star wars" program is an impediment at the negotiations in Geneva and is a dangerous step that not only does not pave the way to agreements but, on the contrary, blocks them.

The only possibility to radically resolve all questions at the Geneva talks is to prevent the militarization of outer space and at the same time substantially reduce strategic and intermediate-range nuclear weapons. The USSR for its part is not undertaking anything that would lead to the militarization of outer space. It is not doing anything that would be at variance with its obligations arising from the 1972 SALT I Treaty. Assertions to the contrary can be repeated a thousand times, yet they will not correspond to reality.

POSITIVE RESPONSE TO BLOC'S MBFR PROPOSAL URGED

PM041444 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Jun 85 First Edition p 3

[Colonel S. Vilkov article: "Vienna: A Possibility To Reach Agreement Does Exist"]

[Text] The 36th round of the talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe opened in Vienna on 23 May. The participants in the talks have before them on the table the draft document "Fundamental Principles of Agreement on the Initial Reduction of Ground Forces and Armaments by the Soviet Union and the United States in Central Europe and the Subsequent Non-Increase of the Level of Armed Forces and Armaments by the Sides in This Region." This new proposal was submitted 14 February by the Soviet Union's delegation on behalf of the GDR, Poland, the USSR, and the CSSR. The submission of this initiative by the socialist states was brought about by the need to overcome 12 years of marking time and achieve the first practical results at the talks, which would mark the beginning of the process of reducing the level of concentration of troops and armaments in the center of Europe.

The Warsaw Pact countries have proposed to the West that the efforts by participants in the talks be concentrated not on an all-embracing reduction of troops and armaments but on carrying out initial reductions of part of the USSR and U.S. ground forces, with the subsequent freezing of the level of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. The logic of such a step is obvious and well-founded insofar as the sides' stances on these two problems are at present closer than they have ever been and, naturally, it would be easier to reach mutually acceptable agreement on them. Only one thing is needed here: the willingness of Washington and the European NATO countries to finally produce the first tangible result at the Vienna talks. It must be added that the new draft agreement, proposed by the socialist countries, is simple and easily understood, and that it takes into account many elements of the U.S.-NATO position. Consequently, there has been a considerable objective reduction in the number of differences between the sides. A possibility now exists to conclude an agreement and, furthermore, it is possible to do this in a short period of time.

What is the purport of the new draft agreement? Primarily, that it is necessary to start the process of reducing the level of military confrontation in the center of Europe and thus lead the talks out of deadlock. For this purpose it is proposed to reduce the ground forces of the USSR by 20,000 and of the United States by 13,000 men within 1 year. At the conclusion of the reduction of USSR and U.S. ground forces, all 11 states participating in the agreement (7 from NATO and 4 from the Warsaw Pact) would pledge on both a collective and national basis not to raise the level of their armed forces and armaments in central Europe for a 2-year period.

Even a most fleeting evaluation of the socialist countries' new proposal proves its importance: This would be the first time that the level of military confrontation in this region would be reduced by 33,000 men and, and this is even more important, its growth would be halted for the first time. The reaching of agreement between NATO and the Warsaw Pact organization would demonstrate to the whole world the sides' readiness in deed instead of just in words to reduce their military potential in this region and would help to consolidate the trust that is so much needed by the sides in the center of Europe, and also to strengthen peace and security. Finally, the process in Vienna could serve as a stimulus for achieving positive progress at the talks in Geneva and Stockholm. These are the prospects that are offered by the Warsaw Pact countries' February proposal.

It transpires from Western press reports that the capitals of NATO countries have "taken notice" of and are "thoroughly studying" this proposal. The State Department in Washington issued a statement which says: "We welcome the fact that the Warsaw Pact countries at the Vienna talks have taken further steps in the development of their stance on the question of the reduction of conventional forces in central Europe. The United States and its NATO allies will study these new elements in the East's position...." The socialist countries' new initiative was evaluated in the very same spirit by J. Dean, former head of the U.S. delegation to Vienna: "The Soviet Union has just taken a new and useful step, testifying to its interest in the successful conclusion of the talks. In the new draft treaty the Russians have moved closer to the West's positions.... The time has now come for the West to take a step in response."

However, the Western representatives have not yet given an official response. It looks as if history is repeating itself. Similar situations have developed in Vienna on several previous occasions. The United States and its NATO allies "studied" for a whole year and "spoke positively" of the socialist countries' 1983 proposals, and what was their response? By means of their April 1984 proposal they pushed the Vienna talks into what could be described as an impassable morass and, under cover of this proposal, are continuing to build up the North Atlantic bloc's muscles in this region.

Even now, while talks are going on in Vienna on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, people at the sessions of NATO's leading organs in the Belgian capital are urging an expansion of the arsenals of "conventional" armaments. The NATO strategists in Brussels have planned the arms race until the year 2000.

Do the NATO countries intend to review their nonconstructive stance and overcome their desire to gain unilateral military advantage at the Vienna talks at the expense of the security of Warsaw Pact countries? Will they move toward the socialist countries' February initiative? In this connection, I would like to remind them of the widely known proverb that the shortest path is the one along which people walk towards one another.

It now depends on the Western side whether the socialist countries' proposal will become reality, whether the first step along the path of reducing forces and armaments will be taken, or whether the Vienna talks will remain deadlocked while the mountains of armaments continue to grow.

IZVESTIYA SCORES NITZE REMARKS ON ABM TREATY

PM051009 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS dispatch: "Washington's Perverse Logic"]

[Text] Washington, 3 Jun -- Speaking at the School of Contemporary International Studies at the Johns Hopkins University, Paul Nitze, the U.S. Administration's special consultant, described the Soviet-U.S. Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems as a "useful and fair document." He claimed that the United States "intends to observe this treaty in full." According to his words, the problem is that the value of this most important document has been "eroded," you understand, and "the United States and the Russians must move forward jointly and in concert" and "adapt to new circumstances."

It transpires from the Reagan consultant's speech that what he means by "new circumstances" are the present U.S. Administration's plans to implement its program for the development of space strike weapons; he would clearly like the words "move forward" to describe the unlimited militarization of outer space.

Which of the provisions of this indeed useful and fair document can, in Nitze's view, be preserved without conflicting with Reagan's "star wars" plan?

The 1972 ABM Treaty and the 1974 protocol to that treaty permit each side to deploy no more than 100 ABM installations in one area with a radius of 150 km. Contrary to the 1972 treaty, Reagan's "star wars" program envisages the deployment of hundreds, possibly thousands of ABM defense facilities above the entire U.S. territory, and also above Europe and other continents.

The parties to the 1972 treaty pledged not to develop, test, or deploy space-based ABM defense systems or components. However, under the Reagan plan the most important elements of the large-scale ABM defense system are to be based in space. It has already been announced in Washington that, in accordance with the "research" work schedule, the Pentagon is to carry out a series of space-oriented ABM tests.

Under the treaty the USSR and the United States pledged not to pass on ABM defense systems or components to other states and not to deploy them outside their own national territory.

Ignoring this pledge, Washington has already invited its allies to take part in the elaboration of ABM defense and promised to pass on to them not just technical information but also certain ABM defense components in exchange for the right to use their territory to implement U.S. nuclear space plans.

All the provisions of Reagan's so-called Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) blatantly contradict the Treaty on the Limitation of ABM Systems, which is currently in operation. SDI and the 1972 treaty are two absolutely incompatible and mutually exclusive things.

Fred Ikle, U.S. undersecretary of defense, once frankly explained that the Reagan administration intended to abide by international treaties on arms limitation only as long as their provisions did not conflict with the implementation of Pentagon military programs. If a treaty hampers the United States in any way in the buildup of its military arsenals, the United States must renounce the treaty. This is Washington's perverse logic.

This is precisely the principle by which the United States was guided when it abandoned the almost fully agreed on treaty on a general and complete nuclear test ban, when it refused to ratify the "threshold" agreement and the treaty on nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, and when it declared that the SALT treaty was a "pseudoagreement on arms control."

It is precisely this kind of approach to international accords which has earned the present U.S. Administration its notorious reputation as an unreliable partner in disarmament talks.

The talk in Washington about U.S. readiness "to observe the ABM treaty" while preparations to develop a large-scale ABM defense system are under way pursues the aim of shamelessly deceiving the world public, which categorically rejects the "star wars" plans and demands that the United States adopt resolute measures to prevent an arms race in space and end it on earth.

KONDRASHOV VIEWS REAGAN CLASH WITH CONGRESS

PM050805 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 5

[IZVESTIYA political observer Stanislav Kondrashov article: "The President's Fist and Unavoidable Compromises"]

[Text] The other day U.S. President Ronald Reagan banged his fist on the table, a fact which his press secretary reported. Of course, if you vow fidelity to the policy of strength and pursue that policy, there is nothing surprising about showing your fist. But in this specific instance the point is that the President banged his fist on the table not through the medium of the battleship New Jersey or, say, the new MX missiles, which, in his opinion, are supposed to help the Geneva talks. No, he banged his very own fist at home in the White House, while the leaders of the Republicans in the U.S. Congress, his party comrades, were sitting at the table. This was no sudden flareup of anger, it was a quite calculated political act. The press secretary, confirming the fact at a press conference, added that after banging the table the President said, with feeling: "In foreign policy we must go where we have to, without a committee of 535 people telling us what we must do or not do."

There are 100 people in the U.S. Senate, and 435 in the House of Representatives. That is the "committee of 535." In other words, the head of the American executive branch resorted to showing his fist to express his extreme displeasure at the conduct of the legislative.

As we shall see, a great deal of displeasure has built up, but the specific cause was the same old Nicaraguan question. The President and the section of America's rulers that he embodies are determined to do away with the Sandinist revolution, but the ill-assorted "committee of 535" has no such fierce, unambivalent determination. The administration demands dollars for the "contras," but Congress has blocked the allocation of $14 million to them.

Several weeks have passed since then, but the President did not consider the question closed or reconcile himself to the situation. Now, summoning the Republican leaders to the White House, he banged his fist, demanding that the decision be revised to suit him. What is he pinning his hopes on? On this: Immediately after Congress had refused Reagan his millions, Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega went to Moscow (and also to a number of European socialist and capitalist capitals). Nicaragua needs aid in order to weaken the noose of military subversion and economic blockade thrown around its neck by the Americans. In America, however, this appeal to Moscow, and especially its timing, was seen as an "insult" to Congress. Another average-sized bout of hysteria was whipped up. So we restrain the "contras," and he goes to the Mecca of communism -- how ungrateful! That is roughly the reasoning on the basis of which the legislators are now preparing to go into reverse. The President, sensing their weakness, is once again demanding his millions, now on the strength of automatic anti-Sovietism.

This is one illustration of the relations between the White House and Capitol Hill and of current political life in the United States in general, but just one illustration, because by no means in everything can Ronald Reagan get his own way on Capital Hill by banging his fist on the table. Something else is being observed more at present -- friction and clashes between the executive and legislative arms, and the fact that the President is being forced to compromise increasingly frequently, even in the Senate, where his party has the majority. The latest example involves the long story of the progress of the MX missiles through Congress. Back in Carter's time 200 missiles figured in the Pentagon's calculations.

Neither Carter nor Reagan after him could push 200 through Congress, which allocates the dollars for their production and deployment, as a result of which Reagan had to drop to 100. But the battle over the missiles and dollars has still not ended, and quite recently Democratic Senator Sam Nunn laid a new mine under the Pentagon by submitting a proposal to restrict the MX missiles to 40. Since it turned out that many people agreed with the senator, the President had to make a hasty compromise -- at 50. This was agreed on, for the time being. Well, 50 is not 40, but it is not 100, either.

The battle now developing over the military budget for fiscal 1986 (which begins 1 October) is equally rich in ups and downs. Continuing the crazy arms race, Reagan submitted a draft budget in February whereby military spending totaled $322 billion, $30 billion more than the expenditure approved by Congress for the current year and a 10 percent increase. But the times when Reagan went where he liked and the "committee of 535" merely fit in with his pace are obviously passing. The Senate's Republican leadership first persuaded the President to cut the request to $312 billion. This compromise did not survive the vote in the Senate, where the request was reduced to $302 billion, whereby the growth in military spending only covers inflation. The House of Representatives, where the Democrats have the majority, cut off another $10 billion, returning to this year's sum of $292 billion. Basically, the House supported a literal freeze, without allowing for inflation.

The President's position? He was forced to agree to the Senate's version as the lesser of two evils. The final sum will be agreed between the chambers.

Ronald Reagan had the reputation of a Teflon-coated President: Nothing unpleasant stuck to him. When he won in 49 states in the elections last November while his rival, Democrat Walter Mondale, won in only 1 (his own Minnesota), the "Teflon President's" fame was strengthened. Six months later the aura of success shining on his brow began to fade. Since his unfortunate trip to Western Europe people have been saying more and more often that the conservative superpresident has entered his decline, just like the inflated superdollar that is resulting in increasing complications for the U.S. economy.

What are the reasons for this? A run of bad luck, as can happen even to Teflon politicians? Hiccups in the work of White House personnel, so that some staffers palm off on the President the politically fatal idea of visiting the military cemetery at Bitburg, while others feed him bellicose speeches that cause indignation among the allies and do not pass muster even with the American public? Or, finally, the typical fate of a President elected for his second and last term, whose influence will inevitably lessen more rapidly as his remaining number of days in office decreases and as his opportunities to politically punish some and pardon others consequently lessen? Evidently there is some truth in each of these suggestions.

It must not be forgotten that unlike the President, whose election campaigns ended forever last fall, the senators and congressmen have to keep an eye on the voters. The majority of the members of the "committee of 535" will have to face the voters in 18 months' time, at the so-called mid-term elections. At these, the entire House of Representatives and one-third of the Senate are elected. It is believed that the Democrats have a real chance of winning a majority in the Senate too. Their opponents are vulnerable if only in arithmetical terms: Of the present senators, 22 Republicans and only 11 Democrats will have to face the voters. Will obedient marching in step with the President lead to reelection?

Gigantic arms spending and crusading anti-Sovietism were supported by the average American, who twice put the current President in the White House, but they were, and are, supported with two important reservations.

First, on condition that this course does not lead to nuclear catatastrophe. Second, provided that this course does not hit him, the average American, too hard in the pocket. Anti-Sovietism? Yes, but only at a moderate price.

"The domestic unanimity that Reagan managed to create in support of his policy on security affairs depends wholly and entirely on the starting point that this policy does not demand any real sacrifices from the American population... While promising much, it asks little. It is proposed to regain America's former greatness without demanding physical or material sacrifices from the citizens. That is one reason why Reagan's patriotism is popular" -- that thought was expressed by the American professor of international affairs Robert Tucker, and not only by him.

Translating these arguments into the language of concrete examples, let us recall that the American Marines were brought out of Lebanon as soon as the number killed shot up to approximately 300. The ultraconservatives wanted to prove that the main lesson of the Vietnam war for America was not that new Vietnams should be avoided, but that new Vietnams should be won. Yet, the average American, even while voting for Reagan, does not share this imperialist passion. Incidentally, he is against direct U.S. armed interference in Nicaragua because he does not want "physical sacrifices," meaning American ones, of course.

As for "material" sacrifices, in dollars, this is where the main explanation of the current Congress revolt against the President is to be found. The question of the budget deficit has come to the fore. On assuming presidential duties in January 1981, Reagan promised to eliminate the deficit in 3 years, but the deficit has doubled and now amounts to $200 billion a year. Reagan reproached his predecessors because, under them, the U.S. national debt reached a trillion dollars, but in his 4 years the national debt increased by two-thirds and reached approximately $1.7 trillion. That would be as high as 20 9-km Everests, made up of stacks of $1,000 bills.

"Today our national debt amounts to nearly $8,000 for every man, woman, and child, and it is growing by approximately $1,000 per head of population per year. Solely to pay the interest on this debt, the federal government will spend $155 billion this year -- more than the entire budget in 1966." Whose words? Reagan's. From a television address to the nation at the end of April. But the Teflon President is looking at a situation created by his own efforts through the eyes of an outsider. The average American, and a growing number of congressmen, see these figures as a crushing indictment of Reagan's policy.

The funds for the vast military programs were obtained largely at the cost of a vast increase in the budget deficit (and the national debt), and also at the cost of a sharp cut in social programs in Reagan's conservative America, which has turned its back on its poor compatriots. A further increase in budget deficits is indeed fraught with the risk of national economic collapse, and this source has therefore been exhausted and excluded by both the Congress and the White House. As for the ax with which social programs were cut, it must now fall on the middle class -- the possibilities of savings at the expense of the poor are also exhausted. The middle class is the electoral base of Reagan himself and of the majority of legislators, for whom it is politically dangerous, if not fatal, to go against the interests and will of that class. That is why Congress has been forced to look to the Pentagon, examining its programs and ordering which of its fat herd of sacred cows are to be slaughtered.

In THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Peter Grayer sums up the picture as follows: "Since the middle of Carter's presidency, the U.S. Armed Forces have for 6 years in succession secured additions to their budget in real terms."

"Under President Reagan these additions average 8.3 percent a year. Now the population and Congress are making it clear that this must stop. According to a recent Harris public opinion poll, only 9 percent of those polled were in favor of an increase in military spending, while 50 percent favored a freeze. In a similar poll in 1980 71 percent approved an increase in defense spending and only 21 percent wanted a freeze."

A freeze is in itself relative. At what level? A freeze at the record level of military spending, which has almost doubled under Reagan, does not, of course, reverse the arms race or put an end to it, especially since the Pentagon was unable to digest the $1 trillion it has already obtained under Reagan and its balance sheet has a surplus of nearly $300 billion in reserve.

So what is the meaning of all the above? The meaning is mainly political. The sentiments of the average American are a lever of influence on Washington's foreign policy that it has to reckon with. With the coming changes, American public opinion will be increasingly ready to respond to bold, constructive, convincing alternatives in the direction of restraining the arms race. The voice of the emboldened opponents of super-armaments will clearly become increasingly audible and weighty in the United States.

SENATORS DEBATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR SDI

LD041322 Moscow TASS in English 1212 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Washington June 4 TASS -- The Senate of the U.S. Congress is debating the question of next-fiscal-year appropriations for the "star wars" programme. The Reagan administration has asked Congress authority to spend 3.7 billion dollars for the purpose, almost three times as much as this fiscal year. On the whole, it is planned to spend about 26 billion dollars on developing first-strike space weapons within the next five years. The White House is now trying, with the help of its political allies in Congress, to prevent Congress from cutting the funds requested. Republican Senator Pete Wilson and six other senators have sent a letter to all members of the upper house of Congress absurdly alleging that a cutback in appropriations for the "star wars" programme would have an adverse effect on the progress of the Geneva talks.

But many members of Congress state that the "star wars" programme may only increase the risks of nuclear war. Senator John Kerry (Democrat from Massachusetts State) stressed during the debate that Reagan's "Strategic Defence Initiative" envisages a number of tests and development efforts either directly violating the treaty on the limitation of anti-missile systems or rendering it meaningless. He stressed that this is not only a formal violation of the treaty but a blow to its very core. Senator Albert Gore (Democrat from Tennessee State) said in his article in THE NEW YORK TIMES that plans for establishing an anti-missile space system put the future of the arms limitation process at stake. The senator urged Congress to ban the development and testing of space weapons, stating that this could serve as a basis for breaking the stalemate at the Geneva talks. Professor Marshall Shulman of Columbia University, a prominent authority on Soviet-American relations, also pointed to extremely dangerous consequences of the "star wars" programme; writing in THE NEW YORK TIMES, he said that this programme is the main obstacle to agreement at the Geneva talks.

REAGAN, REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMEN DISCUSS CONTRA AID

LD042106 Moscow TASS in English 1952 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Washington June 4 TASS -- The White House launched preparations for a second try to push through Congress its request for scaled-up aid to terrorist bands of "contras".

Leaders of the Republican Party in Congress were invited to a special meeting with the President today where they received instructions concerning what should be done to win approval for the request for assistance to anti-Sandinist insurgents.

Several weeks ago the Congress declined the U.S. Administration's request for 14 million dollars in aid to the "contras". It follows from the remarks of Robert Michel, leader of the Republican minority in the House of Representatives, that the case in point now is the allocation of at least 29 million dollars for the bandits over a period of nine months. After the meeting with President Reagan Michel made it plain that a corresponding request would be submitted to Congress shortly. According to the deputy White House press secretary, the President insisted that the conduit for the aid to "contras" should be the CIA.

MOSCOW NOTES SHULTZ LEAVING FOR NATO CONFERENCE

LD041258 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] The United States Secretary of State George Shultz is leaving for Portugal today to attend the conference of NATO's foreign ministers. According to news reports, his major goal is to gain full support for America's militaristic plans from the NATO allies. Washington is worried by the fact that West European countries differ in their approach to its program for building strike space weapons. France, Norway, Denmark, and Greece refuse to participate in its implementation. George Shultz also intends to sound the allies' attitude to America's possible open renunciation of the SALT II agreement. The French news agency reports the West Europeans fear that America's refusal to honor the SALT II agreement and its military plans regarding outer space will undermine the Soviet-American talks in Geneva.

U.S. STEPS UP MX DEPLOYMENT PREPARATIONS

LD042057 Moscow TASS in English 1924 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Washington June 4 TASS -- A test launching of a "MX" missile with six multiple independently targetable reentry vehicles, the next in turn, has been conducted off the Air Force Base of Vandenberg, California. The missile was launched in the direction of the Kwajalein Atoll in the Pacific Ocean, the Pentagon reports. This is the 8th test launching of "MX" missiles from the Vandenberg base, and in the near future it is planned to launch off that base another 20 missiles.

The Pentagon's report shows that the U.S. Administration is stepping up preparations for the deployment of these first-strike weapons under the cover of allegations to the effect that the U.S. strives for the "reduction of strategic armaments".

U.S. AIMS FOR MIDEAST SETTLEMENT 'AMERICAN WAY'

PM031441 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent L. Koryavin "International Commentary": "Following the Old Pattern"]

[Text] New York -- King Husayn of Jordan has been to the United States. He had talks with Secretary of State Shultz and President Reagan on the question of bilateral relations and on the general problems of the Near East. On the eve of the king's arrival American press commentaries pointed out that the visit was hardly likely to bring any changes to a Near East settlement, and still less could it resolve the region's cardinal problems.

That is true. There can hardly be any question of a settlement when the position which the United States holds with regard to the Near East, far from being constructive, hampers the resolution of the crisis in that region. Both the Camp David process and "Reagan's Near East plan" are political acts based on "unilateral advantage," observers stressed. Their aim is to channel a Near East settlement "the American way" and create advantages for Israel and the United States alone. It is proposed that the Arab countries capitulate to the demands of the "strategic allies" and waive their national interests.

This trend could be seen at these talks in Washington too. The American side once again brought strong pressure to bear on Jordan with the aim of bringing it into the process of direct talks with Israel; that is, it conducted the dialogue with the Arab state's leader according to the old Camp David pattern. THE WASHINGTON POST stressed that in its commentary, from which it also emerges that the United States would like to "neutralize" the resolution of the Palestine problem at Jordan's expense.

Aware that it is impossible even to embark on the resolution of the complex Near East crisis without the Palestinians' participation, the United States would like, through Jordan, to "select" a "team" for the talks from among those people who would suit Tel Aviv and Washington, thus creating the appearance of Palestinian participation. The United States excludes the possibility of participation in the process of a Near East settlement by the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative -- the PLO.

Some time ago Husayn reacted sharply to the Near East policy of the United States, calling into question its role as an "intermediary" in the Near East. This caused a stormy reaction in Washington. Now, at the talks, the American side tried to exert pressure on the king so as to "exclude" the possibility of similar statements from his side appearing in the future.

While exerting pressure on the Arab states, as was clear from King Husayn's visit, the United States is at the same time freeing Israel's hands and encouraging its expansionist plans. Tel Aviv continues to occupy the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip, as well as other Arab territories. Moreover, a significant part of the West Bank has already been colonized by Israeli settlers. People in Israel state openly that the Arab territories will not be returned to their legitimate owners. It is stressed that "there can be no question" of the liberation of the West Bank of the Jordan or of eastern Jerusalem. Both Washington and Tel Aviv also come out resolutely against the creation of an independent, sovereign Palestinian state.

A "settlement" like that, whereby Israel will be the winner and enjoy the fruits of its aggression, is what the United States is offering the Arab countries.

RABIN IN U.S. TO WIN SUPPORT FOR 'SECURITY ZONE'

LD041544 Moscow TASS in English 1519 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Washington Jun 4 TASS -- Israel intends to continue following its aggressive policy toward Lebanon. This was confirmed yet another time by Israeli Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin who arrived in Washington for talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger. The substance of the talks is not disclosed. However, in the opinion of local observers, Rabin is in the United States among other things to win unconditional support from the U.S. Administration for Tel Aviv's plans of setting up a so-called "security zone" which, according to the Israeli plans, should comprise a sizeable part of Lebanese territory along the frontier with Israel. Rabin mentioned these plans during his appearance at the Washington National Press Club.

Saying that Israel allegedly had no intention of intervening in the internal affairs of Lebanon, Rabin at the same time made it plain that Israel army units would remain in the "security zone" and that reinforcements could be brought into it in "case of a threat" to the security of Israel's northern frontier. Moreover, according to Rabin, Israel retained the "right" to invade Lebanon any time it deemed necessary.

Rabin categorically rejected the idea of convening an international conference for a Middle East settlement. He said that the United States was also opposed to the idea of such a conference. The minister confirmed that Israel would continue to press with U.S. assistance for such a "settlement" which would perpetuate the Israeli occupation of Arab lands, the "settlement" from which the Palestine Liberation Organization would be debarred.

MORE ON VOROTNIKOV VISIT TO CANADIAN PLANTS

PM041010 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jun 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Guests of Canada"]

[Text] Calgary (Alberta Province), 1 Jun -- The stay in Alberta Province by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, who has been on a friendly visit to Canada, is drawing to an end.

Near the oil town of Fort McMurray V.I. Vorotnikov visited a large enterprise of the oil extraction industry, which is the leading sector of the province's economy. He viewed the enterprise and familiarized himself with the oil production process, which is based on the world's largest deposits of bituminous sand.

The Sincrud Company is a convincing example of fruitful Soviet-Canadian trade and economic cooperation. The main machine shop of the enterprise, company president R. Shepherd stated, is mainly equipped with Soviet-produced machine tools and equipment, including the enormous boring machine tool made at the Novosibirsk plant. The firm is currently awaiting shipments of a new batch of Soviet machine tool equipment.

V.I. Vorotnikov also visited an enterprise of the Canadian Foremost Company, which also maintains active trade links with the USSR. Company president J. Nodell told the guest that the enterprise produces all-terrain vehicles and tracked truck tractors with enhanced all-terrain capability. The firm's output is used in the Soviet Union for building gas pipelines and working on oil and gas deposits. The firm is currently fulfilling another Soviet order. At the same time it is jointly developing an all-terrain 70-metric ton hoisting platform with Soviet designers. Soviet-produced assemblies and components will be used in the assembly of these platforms.

On V.I. Vorotnikov's return to Calgary, Alberta Province Minister of International Trade K. Smith held a reception in the Soviet guest's honor.

CHINA

TASS-XINHUA COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD050823 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0800 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow, 5 Jun (TASS) -- A protocol concerning cooperation in the sphere of information between the TELEGRAPH AGENCY OF THE SOVIET UNION [TASS] and XINHUA, the news agency of the People's Republic of China, was signed here on Tuesday.

AFP Gives Details

AU051159 Paris AFP in English 1140 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow, June 5 (AFP) -- The official Soviet and Chinese news agencies will exchange journalists under an agreement signed here today, the latest step in the process to normalize relations between Moscow and Beijing, Chinese sources in the Soviet captial said. Under the accord, the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY and TASS will exchange three journalists each vear to carry out reporting assignments in each other's countries.

Talks are under way for a similar agreement between GUANGMING RIBAO, China's intellectual daily, and the Soviet Government newspaper IZVESTIYA, the sources said. There are no moves yet for exchanging journalists between the two Communist Party newspapers, Beijing's PEOPLE'S DAILY and Moscow's PRAVDA.

The next stage in the normalization process comes around the end of this month when Chinese Vice-Premier Yao Yilin signs a long term economic cooperation agreement in Moscow.

CHINESE TOURIST GROUP ARRIVES IN MOSCOW 2 JUNE

OW041307 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] At the invitation of the Union of the Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, a tourist group of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-USSR Friendship Association arrived in Moscow on 2 June.

The tourist group is led by Li Lanqing, chairman of the Tianjin chapters of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-USSR Friendship Association and vice mayor of Tianjin Municipality. Besides visiting Moscow, the group will also visit Leningrad, Minsk, Kiev, and Yerevan during its 2-week visit. The group will strive to understand various aspects of life of the Soviet people; Soviet achievements in economic, scientific, and cultural fields; and activities of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society.

Received at Moscow Soviet

OW041411 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Exceprt] Central Board members of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society and other activities attended a meeting with the Chinese tourist group.

Academician Tikhvinskiy, first deputy chairman of the Central Board of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, Lieutenant General Kaliyagin, deputy chairman of the Central Board of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, and Aidelin, Soviet sinologist and member of the Central Board of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, extended welcome to the Chinese guests.

Li Lanqing, head of the tourist group, chairman of the Tianjin chapters of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-USSR Friendship Association, and vice mayor of Tianjin Municipality, expressed thanks in his reply.

The tourist group was received at the Moscow City Soviet today. A responsible person of Moscow City briefed the group on the activities of the city soviet and urban construction. The guests visited the (Polka) Lenin Museum this afternoon. The founder of the CPSU and the USSR passed his last few years here.

COMMENTARY ON PAST, PRESENT PRC-USSR RELATIONS

OW011231 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 31 May 85

[Sergeyev commentary]

[Excerpts] According to a broadcast, the Chinese and Soviet Governments signed in Beijing on 31 May 1924 an agreement on the outline for solving the outstanding issues between the two countries. Sergeyev, Soviet specialist on Chinese affairs, comments in connection with this:

The agreement stipulated that the two countries should immediately establish normal diplomatic and consular relations. Establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and China was an important international event as well as an important milestone in China's modern history. It opened up a new phase in the relations between the two neighboring countries and laid a good foundation for further developing those relations under the conditions of equality, mutual respect for each other's sovereignty, and mutual benefit. Historical processes have proved that normal and neighborly relations between the two countries have been beneficial to both sides.

It might well be said that the Soviet-Chinese relations have improved in some ways recently. Mutually beneficial contacts have been established in trade, economy, science and technology, culture, sports, and other fields. The two countries signed three important governmental agreements at the end of last year, agreements on economic and technical cooperation, on scientific and technical cooperation, and on setting up a joint committee on cooperation in economic, trade, and scientific and technological fields. This proved that the two sides had worked hard to expand and strengthen the contacts between the two countries. The Soviet Union is also willing to cooperate with China in other fields, such as strengthening peace and international security. At the plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee last April, Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, made a statement that the Soviet Union will strengthen its contacts and develop its cooperation with the People's Republic of China. He said our stand on this issue is well known to the world and still holds.

In reviewing the Soviet-Chinese relations in the past 61 years, we can conclude that the Soviet Government has always adopted a veritable internationalist policy toward China.

DPRK COMMITTEE CONDEMNS U.S. 'AGGRESSIVE ACTS'

LD041951 Moscow TASS in English 1903 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang June 4 TASS -- The Committee for the Peaceful Unification of the Homeland has condemned the aggressive preparations of the United States and its allies in the Far East. In a "white paper" published here today this public organisation in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea notes that these actions pose a threat to peace in the area and give rise to the serious concern of the Korean and other peaceloving peoples.

Recalling the bandit attack by the United States against the DPRK in June 25, 1950, the authors of the document note that today, 35 years later, the threat of a new, nuclear war exists in the Korean peninsula as a result of American imperialism's incediary actions.

In this connection the committee notes that an agreement on building up the size of the United States expeditionary corps in Korea and the troops of the Seoul regime, on speeding up preparations for using nuclear and chemical weapons in the area was reached during the visit to the United States by the head of the Seoul regime Chon Tu-hwan and his talks with Ronald Reagan in April of this year.

High-placed representatives of the American Administration, the "white paper" notes, have openly declared South Korea a sphere of "vital interests" of the United States and threaten to use nuclear arms "defending" them. The turning of the south of Korea into one big military barracks of the United States with anetwork of bases intended for use against the DPRK and other Asian countries is a practical embodiment of this course.

Located there are more than 40,000 American troops, almost half a million South Korean troops, detachments of "Green Berets", hundreds of nuclear munitions which the Pentagon plans to supplement with new medium-range weapons -- Pershing IIs and cruise missiles.

The "Team Spirit" American-South Korean exercises that have been held in the Korean peninsula since 1976 are a rehearsal of unleashing a nuclear conflict and delivering a preventive nuclear strike against the DPRK. The forming of the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul military triangle directed against the DPRK and other countries of the continent is another important element of the aggressive strategy of the tnited States.

The authors of the "white paper" call on the governments and public of all countries, on international organisations to condemn the incendiary actions of Washington and the Seoul regime and express firm solidarity with the Korean people's just struggle.

BULGARIAN-KOREAN FRIENDSHIP MEETING NOTED

LD041419 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1705 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 June (TASS) -- A Korean-Bulgarian friendship meeting has been held here. Taking part in it were Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party, president of the DPRK, and T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, who is making an official friendly visit to the DPRK at the head of a Bulgarian party-government delegation.

In his speech, Kim Il-song stressed that prevention of war and maintenance of peace is the most topical issue confronting the socialist countries. Forty years have already elapsed since the rout of fascism and Japanese militarism, but the forces of imperialism and reaction are continuing to whip up tension, are pushing ahead with production and deployment of nuclear and other forms of weapons of mass destruction, and are trying to take the arms race out into space. In these circumstances the socialist countries should strongly unite in a common struggle against the imperialist policy of aggression and should create a single front with all the peace-loving forces of the planet against the instigators of war.

Speaking at the meeting, T. Zhivkov commented that in today's difficult international situation the constructive initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries aimed at halting the arms race, and strengthening international security are assuming special significance. Proposals on a comprehensive approach to the problem of security in Asia and adoption of confidence-building measures in the Far East are also of topical significance.

Recently a decision was taken to prolong the validity of the Warsaw Pact. This decision, which is of historic significance, serves as the expression of the unshakeable will of the socialist countries to defend the cause of socialism and peace throughout the world, the leader of the People's Republic of Bulgaria declared.

USSR-JAPAN PARLIAMENTARY TALKS HELD IN TOKYO

LD041221 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1030 GMT 4 Jun 85

[From the "Novosti" program]

[Text] The 12th congress of the Parliamentary Association of Japanese-Soviet Friendship has been held in Tokyo:

[Correspondent I. Vykhukholev, identified by screen caption] Summing up the results of activity since last year's congress, leaders of the association noted with satisfaction a significant increase in contacts between the parliaments of Japan and the Soviet Union. Graphic confirmation of this was the participation in the work of the congress by a delegation of the USSR Parliamentary Group. Speakers pointed out that strengthening links between the supreme legislative organs of the two countries is important not just for deepening mutual understanding and improving the atmosphere in bilateral relations. In the present complex international situation, the significance of parliamentary contacts has increased. Unification of efforts in the struggle against the threat of war, for halting the arms race, and disarmament are unprecedentedly acute questions. In the adopted action program, delegates of the congress, on behalf of the 450 deputies of the Japanese Diet who belong to the association, stressed the need to expand relations in the political, economic, and cultural spheres in the interests of peace and friendship between the peoples of the USSR and Japan.

[Congress participant I. Hatoyama, identified by screen caption, in Japanese with superimposed Russian translation] The resumption of exchanges between the parliaments of Japan and the USSR last year has had perceptible influence on relations between our countries. We are very pleased with this. We think that the development of relations of peace and friendship between Japan and the Soviet Union is exceptionally important for the strengthening of universal peace.

USSR-JAPAN FISHERIES COMMISSION HOLDS SESSION

LD041249 Moscow TASS in English 1129 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 4 TASS -- Plans for research in the north-western Pacific marine resources in 1985 through the joint efforts of Soviet and Japanese specialists were mapped out during the first session of the Soviet-Japanese Commission for Cooperation in the Field of Fisheries. The commission's session came to a close here today. The commission was set up in accordance with the bilateral intergovernmental agreement of May 12, 1985.

The research which is to be carried out within both the 200-mile economic zones of the two states and beyond them will promote a more rational utilization of fish and marine products. A signed protocol on the results of the session also regulates the fisheries and measures for the protection and the reproduction of salmon fishes which propagate in the rivers of the Soviet Union. Recognising the need for the restoration of salmon stocks, the commission decided to somewhat reduce the catch. At the same time the salmon catch quota has been set at 37,700 tons with due regard for the Japanese fishermen's interest in catching salmon that spawn in Soviet rivers.

RSFSR GREETS USSR-JAPAN FRIENDSHIP MEETING

LD032034 Moscow TASS in English 1948 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 3 TASS -- The Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation sent a telegram of greetings to the participants in the second meeting of representatives of the Soviet and Japanese public, being held in Sapporo under the slogan "For friendship, goodneighbourhood and cooperation in the Far East".

The message says: "The first meeting, held in Khabarovsk last year, demonstrated that extensive possibilities exist for developing multifaceted and mutually advantageous cooperation on the basis of goodneighbourly relations between the Soviet far eastern areas and Hokkaido Island, between the Soviet Union and Japan."

"The Council of Ministers expresses confidence that at the second meeting in Sapporo the main attention likewise will be given to deepening understanding between the Soviet and Japanese peoples, that your meeting will make a contribution to the cause of developing goodneighbourly relations between the Soviet Union and Japan as a whole.

"In conditions of the complex international situation the Soviet Union firmly keeps to the Leninist course of peace and the peaceful coexistence of states with different socio-economic systems. It will do all it can to prevent the forces of militarism and aggression from getting the upper hand in international relations. Efforts by all people of good will directed at preserving peace on earth have never been more needed than now.

"The Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation wishes success to the participants in the second meeting of representatives of the Soviet and Japanese public in Sapporo".

PAKISTAN MILITARY BUILDUP AIMED AGAINST INDIA

LD041724 Moscow TASS in English 1701 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 4 TASS -- TASS commentator Sergey Bulantsev writes:

The Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the Indian Ministry of Foreign Affairs Romesh Bhandari has expressed serious concern over the massive deliveries by the United States of the most advanced arms to Pakistan. At a meeting in New Delhi with a delegation of American senators he stressed that these deliveries increase tension in the South Asian subcontinent.

India's alarm about Pakistan's frenzied militarisation is understandable. Suffice it to recall that already twice -- in 1965 and 1971 -- the policy of Pakistan's rulers of building up their strike potential has resulted in military ventures against India. Islamabad's present military preparations vastly exceed its defence needs. As it was stated recently by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, in some types of armaments Pakistan is ahead of India by almost thirty years.

Under a military-economic deal to the sum of 3.2 billion dollars Pakistan is getting from the United States the most advanced offensive arms. Thus, Islamabad has already received 25 F-16 fighter-bombers that have a nuclear capability, while before the end of this year it will get at least 15 more.

But General Ziaul Haq's appetites are by no means limited to the three billion dollars. According to reports in the world press talks are now in progress on the granting by Washington the Islamabad of military and economic assistance to the sum of six billion dollars during the next six years. This scale of military cooperation allows one to speak about the origination of an American-Pakistani strategic alliance. In this connection the question is inevitable: Who is to be on the receiving end of the Ziaul Haq administration's military preparations?

One does not have to be a military expert to provide an answer to this question. It is enough to glance on the political map of South Asia. They in Islamabad like to speak about a "threat" posed by Afghanistan. But if that is so why are the Pakistani generals buying such amounts of anti-submarine equipment and sea-launched missiles? Everybody knows that Afghanistan is a landlocked country. The specificities of the armaments streaming to the Islamabad regime leave no doubt that the American-Pakistani military cooperation is spearheaded first of all against India.

IZVESTIYA ON DEATHS OF SOVIET POW'S IN PAKISTAN

PM041151 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Jun 85 Morning Edition pp 4-5

[Own correspondent G. Ustinov dispatch: "The Way It Was. An Eyewitness Account of the Events in Badaber Camp"]

[Text] Kabul -- If we are to believe the official assertions of Pakistan's leaders and, above all, of Ziaul Haq, head of its present administration, the authorities of that country have heard nothing at all about any Afghan counterrevolutionaries dug in on their territory and, in any case, have nothing in common with them.

The recent event in that country's Northwest Frontier Province once again exposed the Pakistani regime's crude falsehood and hypocrisy. I mean the violence against Soviet and Afghan servicemen kidnapped by dushman gangs on DRA territory and secretly transferred to Pakistan. As reported by agency correspondents accredited in Pakistan, these servicemen were in the Badaber counterrevolutionary training camp, 35 km from the provincial center of Peshawar. This camp is close to the airfield from which the American U-2 spy plane piloted by Powers once took off. Here foreign "instructors" are now carrying out the specialized training of dushmans to take part in the undeclared war against the DRA.

A report by journalists, including Pakistani journalists, stated that the prisoners were awaiting their fate under incredibly difficult conditions. For a long time they were kept in chains and shackles, and cruel torture and subtle humilitations were used to try to incline them to treachery. However, our servicemen and the Afghan servicemen behaved with dignity and pride. They persistently tried to secure a meeting with representatives of the Soviet Embassy in Islamabad or their handover to the DRA Government. The Pakistani authorities refused point-blank to fulfill that legitimate demand.

Then a handful of brave men disarmed the guards and seized a military equipment store. Having established a defensive position, the recusant prisoners once again demanded a meeting with official representatives of the USSR or DRA Embassies in Islamabad. Fazl Khak, governor of the province, participated in the negotiations with the prisoners through his deputy. In response, the Islamabad authorities decided to use the regular Army to suppress the rebels. The camp was surrounded by military subunits. A cruel skirmish began and lasted many hours. Using weapons captured from the bandits, the small detachment of Soviet and Afghan servicemen annihilated more than 100 counter-revolutionaries and Pakistani soldiers. But the forces were too unequal. The Pakistani soldiers gunned the defenders down at point-blank range.

The Pakistani authorities did everything possible to ensure that the world would not learn of the killing of Soviet and Afghan servicemen on their territory. The decision to hush up the tragic events near Peshawar was made at an extrarodinary session of the government. However, the secret came out. When the villainous crime at Badaber was irrefutably proved, the Soviet ambassador in Islamabad handed a resolute protest to the Pakistani president. The DRA Foreign Ministry also issued a protest. These documents place full responsibility for what happened on the Pakistani administration.

But how has Islamabad responded? The Pakistani Foreign Ministry's reply note asserts something quite unthinkable: that the incident in the camp was caused by two warring dushman groupings, that all the rest is an irresponsible fabrication by Pakistani and foreign journalists, and that there have been and are no Soviet servicemen on Pakistani territory...

What is this reply worth? A few days ago a recent prisoner at Badaber camp managed to make his way back to Kabul from Pakistan. Mohammed Shah is a worker for a Kabul motor vehicle repair enterprise which services Soviet Kamaz trucks. At the beginning of this winter, at his own risk, he set out for Peshawar to seek his wife and daughter, who had been driven there from a border village by dushmans; he himself describes what happened next:

"Armed Afghans detained me near Peshawar. Asking how I came to be there, they told me to get in their jeep and go to where everything would be cleared up. That was how I ended up in Badaber camp or, rather, in its jail, where I was shoved into a dark, stinking cell. The very first night the bandits beat me up badly, calling that beating a 'novice's baptism.' I was given many beatings later on, too.

"During the day, I and the other prisoners were put to work building weapons stores and barracks for the bandits undergoing military training there. Obviously we were doomed, because the dushmans and their instructors did not feel at all shy before us: We could clearly see what kind of weapons and hardware they had, and we ourselves unloaded a truck column that arrived with missiles, mines, and guns. Foreign instructors who taught military training courses were usually present during unloading.

"We worked on various projects, and I got a good idea of the place of our imprisonment. A huge territory adjacent to high mountains, without greenery, without water, just dozens of cheerless buildings. Two of them housed jails. It was said that conditions in the second one were far worse than in ours.

"I had spent 3 months in Badaber when one day early in April we were sent to unload firewood. Two multi-ton trucks had brought it. We unloaded one truck, while the other one, to our indescribable amazement, was being unloaded by Russians. 'How did they get here?' -- we were lost in conjecture. However, the trucks were placed some 20 meters apart, and the guard this time consisted not of dushmans, but of Pakistani soldiers. The Soviet soldiers were badly emaciated and beaten, but they were in good spirits.

"The second time I saw them was a few days later, when we were sent to lay the brick wall of some building. I had worked previously with Russian specialists, and I know a little of the language. When the Soviet men turned up near us and began mixing mortar, I managed to exchange a few words with one of them. He said that they had been secretly transferred to Pakistan from Afghanistan, and he opened his shirt to lay bare his chest. It was covered with wounds and bruises.

"He and I worked together on bricklaying for 4 days. On the night of 26-27 April when, weakened after a long workday, we had settled down to sleep, we heard the noise and tramp of running feet in the prison corridor. An instant later the door of our cell began to crack beneath blows from something heavy and suddenly flew off its hinges. Two Soviet soldiers and an Afghan ran up to us holding submachine guns. 'Come out, you are free!' -- a tall, white-haired man shouted to us. 'Make your way toward the mountains,' the Afghan added, 'and you could make it home.'

"I rushed out of the wide-open camp gates, which are usually closed with heavy bolts. It was a dark night, we could not move forward, and we took refuge in a mountain cleft until dawn. Everyone could hear perfectly what was happening below.

"The silence was broken by an exchange of fire, and then heavy guns started hitting the camp. The fighting lasted until morning. Our small group divided up. We took different paths to avoid capture. On returning home I learned how that battle ended..."

This is the simple and unadorned testimony of an eyewitness to the drama played out near Peshawar. What can I add to it? It is clear that what happened at Badaber totally refutes the myth of the Pakistani regime's "noninvolvement" in the undeclared war against the DRA and with the counterrevolutionary gangs that lead a carefree life on the country's territory.

It is not enough that Pakistan and its foreign patrons headed by the United States give the bandits comprehensive material, military, propaganda, and other assistance. It has become clear that Soviet and Afghan servicemen captured in the DRA are secretly and criminally transferred to Pakistani territory and are held in prison torture chambers. This is absolutely at variance with the recognized norms of international law and recalls the mores and customs that the Nazi butchers cultivated in the World War II concentration camps.

Condemning the baseness and perfidy of the counterrevolutionaries and their accomplices, the Afghan press, radio, and television and the country's ordinary people in their speeches at numerous rallies and meetings speak with emotion, pride, and gratitude of the defenders of the revolution, who will not be bowed, of the Soviet and Afghan Army soldiers who fought to the end, of their military valor and honor, and of the unbreakable Afghan-Soviet friendship.

TASS REPORTS SOVIET-AFGHAN EDUCATION AGREEMENT

LD041422 Moscow TASS in English 1343 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Kabul June 4 TASS -- An agreement has been signed here on the teaching of Afghan citizens at Soviet educational establishments. Under the agreement signed, Soviet organizations will continue to admit Afghan citizens to be educated in the USSR.

The policy of the accelerated development of the national economy adopted by Afghanistan requires a great number of highly skilled specialists. Leaders of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan devote serious attention to the training of the national personnel. The Soviet Union renders extensive assistance to Afghanistan in resolving this major problem. After the April Revolution eight vocational schools to train specialists for various branches of national economy were created in Afghanistan with Soviet assistance. The USSR built and passed over to the people of Afghanistan as a gift the Kabul Automotive Technical School and the Mining and Oil Technical School in Mazar-e Sharif. These educational establishments have trained a total of over 1,500 specialists working at various mills and factories of Afghanistan.

USSR HELPS IN MODERNIZATION OF KABUL AIRPORT

PM031511 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 May 85 First Edition p 5

[Dispatch by own correspondent V. Baykov: "Kabul's Air Gates"]

[Text] Kabul, 30 May -- The modernization of Kabul Airport has begun. The Afghan capital's airport, constructed over 30 years ago, is already having difficulty in coping with the constantly increasing volume of passenger and cargo traffic. Last year traffic rose about 20 percent. On international airlines alone over 127,000 passengers and 12,000 tons of cargo were shipped.

What will modernization provide? First of all, more comfortable conditions will be created for passengers and for the operation of all ground services. This will almost triple the airport throughout. The modernized runway will receive large passenger and cargo lanes. The modernization of the airport is being undertaken with the Soviet Union's economic and technical assistance.

SRV CP DELEGATION VISITS USSR 22-29 MAY

PM031357 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 May 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Familiarization With Experience"]

[Text] Nguyen Lam, secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee, who took part in the work of the conference of central committee secretaries of the CEMA countries' communist and workers parties for economic questions, together with a group of CPV party workers familiarized himself with the CPSU's experience of the organization of agro-industrial complexes 22-29 May.

The Vietnamese comrades had a meeting at the CPSU Central Committee Economic Department, visited the Moldavian SSR, where they had talks at the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee and the Republic's Council of Ministers, and visited a number of industrial and agricultural enterprises.

SOVIET-AUSTRALIAN TALKS ON AGRICULTURE OPEN

LD032046 Moscow TASS in English 1912 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 3 TASS -- Prospects of Soviet-Australian links in different branches of the agri-industrial complex are being discussed at the negotiations which opened here today. The Soviet delegation is headed by minister of agriculture of the USSR, Valentin Mesyats, while the Australian delegation is headed by Minister of Agriculture [Minister of Primary Industry] of Australia John Charles Kerin. An inter-governmental agreement on cooperation in the sphere of agriculture is to be initialed.

The Soviet Union regards invigoration of Soviet-Australian links in the sphere of agriculture as a positive factor and is ready for further development of cooperation of a fair, mutually advantageous basis, said Valentin Mesyats, opening the negotiations. Soviet organizations are ready to broaden the exchange of scientific-technical information, specimens of farm crops, participate in bilateral symposiums and conferences.

A TASS correspondent has learned at the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR that agricultural products hold the dominant position in Soviet imports from Australia. The USSR purchases in Australia every year from one million to three million tons of wheat. Approximately half of the Soviet Union's imported wool comes from Australia. Sugar, meat, oats, butter, are purchased in Australia from time to time in varying quantities.

Tractors and fertilizers come from the Soviet Union to Australia's agriculture.

Nuriyev Receives Kerin

OW050517 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2310 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 4 TASS -- Ziya Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, today received Australian Primary Industry Minister John Kerin. During their meeting, they discussed questions of cooperation between the Soviet Union and and Australia in the field of agriculture. Comrade Mesyats, USSR minister of agriculture, and Pocock, Australian ambassador to the USSR, took part in the discussion.

Agreement Initialed

LD041710 Moscow TASS in English 1655 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 4 TASS -- The intergovernmental agreement on cooperation in agriculture between the Soviet Union and Australia that was initialled here today provides for the expansion of scientific, technical and economic relations in various branches of the agroindustrial complex. It was initialled by the USSR Minister of Agriculture Valentin Mesyats and the Minister of Agriculture of Australia John Charles Kerin. It is envisaged that the signing of the agreement will take place in the course of a reply visit of Valentin Mesyats to Australia.

The agreement covers a wide range of questions of mutual interest, the minister of agriculture of Australia said in a TASS interview. Australia is interested in the development of various forms of cooperation with the Soviet Union, ranging from the exchange of scientific and technical information to the goods exchange, he pointed out.

Similar climatic conditions in separate agriculture areas of Australia and the USSR result in the fact that specialists of the two countries often face similar problems which could be resolved more effectively by joint efforts, J.C. Kerin underlined. The point at issue is, among other things, the technology of growing agricultural crops in arid regions and methods of combatting soil erosion. Cooperation in the sphere of plant-breeding and the exchange of samples of agricultural crops has good prospects.

A TASS correspondent has been told at the USSR Ministry of Agriculture that the agreement provides for the setting up of working group on cooperation in agriculture. Plant growing, plant protection, livestock breeding, chemicalization of agriculture, land improvement, storage and processing of agricultural produce will be the main directions of the development of bilateral relations.

BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV ARRIVES IN USSR 5 JUNE

LD050629 Moscow TASS in English 0623 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Novosibirsk June 5 TASS -- Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of State, has arrived on a friendly working visit in the Soviet Union today at the invitation of the Central Committee of the CPSU, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers.

At the airport in Novosibirsk he was welcomed by Vladimir Orlov, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation, and other officials.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY CSSR'S HUSAK

Husak Kremlin Dinner Speech

PM041400 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jun 85 First Edition p 2

[From TASS report on 31 May Grand Kremlin Palace dinner in honor of G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, under the general heading "In a Friendly Atmosphere": "Speech by Comrade G. Husak"]

[Text] Dear Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, esteemed Soviet friends, Comrades!

First of all, allow me to thank the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers for the invitation to pay an official friendly visit to your country, for the warm welcome, and for the kind words about Socialist Czechoslovakia, our party, and myself personally. I am also pleased to convey sincere gratitude to Muscovites for their cordial reception. I attach exceptionally great importance to the fact that our meaningful and fruitful talks with Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committe, and my entire stay in Moscow have been imbued with the spirit of the profound friendship, mutual respect, mutual understanding, and trust which typify our relations.

In the same spirit, I would like to convey on behalf of our supreme party and state organs, on my own behalf, and on behalf of Czechoslovak Communists and our entire people fraternal greetings to the glorious Leninist party and its Central Committee and the entire Soviet people, who, starting from Great October, have headed the struggle for peace, the peoples' freedom, and mankind's progress.

I am sincerely glad that my visit is taking place at a time when we are all still under the direct impression of the 40th anniversary of the historic victory over Hitlerite fascism. During those memorable May days, our people also celebrated with pride the anniversary of the end of their national liberation struggle. We gratefully remember the liberation of our motherland by the heroic Soviet Army, which opened up for us the way to freedom and created the conditions for building a new life in accordance with our people's aspirations. Czechoslovak-Soviet alliance ties and membership in the socialist community are the constant and immutable basis of our foreign policy orientation and a great support in socialist building. This is also attested by the "Czechoslovakia--1985" anniversary exhibition, which we opened today.

Dear Comrades! I highly value the fact that the talks held today with Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev showed the complete unity of our views. I can say with great satisfaction that our mutual relations are developing in full accordance with the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between our states, whose 15th anniversary we have just celebrated.

The international ties between the CPCZ and the CPSU and the firm will and efforts of our fraternal parties aimed at developing and enriching our cooperation are the reliable basis of these relations. I would like to stress the firm resolve of the CPCZ Central Committee and our supreme state organs to promote in every possible way the further deepening of our cooperation in the political, economic, ideological, theoretical, foreign policy, military, and other spheres and the development of our contacts in the sphere of party, state, and economic organs and social organizations, in the sphere of labor collectives and friendly ties, and in all other forms whose usefulness has been proved in practice.

The activation of our mutual relations is of special importance at the present stage. We are following the preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress with great attention. These preparations are characterized by profound Marxist-Leninist analysis and the bold and creative posing of new tasks in the sphere of socioeconomic development, domestic and foreign policy, and the theory and practice of socialist building, which found expression particularly at the CPSU Central Committee March and April Plenums. These ideas, expressed with profound cogency in M.S. Gorbachev's speeches, meet with a great response from Czechosolvak Communists and our working people and are an important boost to our further work.

The CPCZ is also embarking on preparations for its 17th congress, which will be held in 1986. The questions of convening it and the specific tasks of preparing for it will be decided by our party's Central Committee at its June plenum. We proceed on the basis of the continuity of the program for building a developed socialist society. Moreover, we realize with the utmost responsibility that the new demands, the high rates of scientific and technical progress, the profound changes in the world economy, the struggle to maintain peace, and other factors make it necessary to raise the standard and effectiveness of all our work to a qualitatively new level.

The tasks of accelerating above all the dynamics of socioeconomic development, the rates of increase in the technical standard and intensification of the national economy, and the pace of the improvement of the quality of all work are also being posed with the utmost urgency. Our efforts to improve the system of planned management, boost the people's social and labor activeness, improve the quality of the Communist Party's activity, and strengthen its leading role are aimed at this.

We consider the substantial deepening of participation in international socialist integration to be an integral part of and a precondition for accelerating the dynamics of our development. We primarily emphasize the acceleration of the development of production sharing and specialization and the coordination of scientific research work, as well as coordinated progress in other spheres. Without a closer pooling of our countries' forces and means and a narrowing of the gap between our economies, it is impossible to resolve the new tasks, strengthen independence from capitalism, and better satisfy our people's needs. That is why we attach fundamental importance to implementing the accords reached in June 1984 at the CEMA countries' economic summit. The key component for us is economic, scientific, and technical cooperation with the Soviet Union, the specific directions and goals of which are determined by the program signed by us today for developing cooperation in the period through the year 2000. We will make efforts to consistently implement this program.

Dear comrades! I would also like to stress the complete unity of our views in the foreign policy sphere. We all know that the reactionary forces of international imperialism headed by U.S. imperialist circles have embarked on a new crusade against progress and on encouraging revanchism. Seeking world domination and strategic superiority, they have initiated a new round of the arms race and are preparing for the militarization of space.

The threat to world peace posed by their adventurist, aggressive policy urgently requires the strengthening of the socialist community's unity, the coordination of its actions, and the rallying of all peace-loving democratic and realistic forces in the world to struggle to avert the threat of war.

Czechoslovakia fully supports the Soviet Union's peace-loving policy and initiatives, which point to real and constructive ways of resolving the questions of arms limitation, reducing international tension, and resuming constructive international cooperation. We also express full support for the concrete new proposals which have been put forward here today by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev.

We will continue to take a full and active part in implementing the socialist community's coordinated foreign policy and in the joint struggle and measures in defense of peace and averting the threat posed by imperialism. We believe that the unanimous decision to extend the Warsaw Pact adopted at the recent Warsaw meeting of the top party and state figures of the Warsaw Pact countries is a particularly important contribution to this. We fully support the conclusion that in the present international situation it is necessary to strengthen their defense capability in the interests of peace and our countries' security.

It is no secret that imperialist circles, using the most varied methods, are constantly trying to drive a wedge between the socialist countries. Czechoslovak Communists are well aware of this tactic and reject it. In its domestic and foreign policy, the CPCZ will continue to adhere to a principled course based on fidelity to Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. The CPCZ will also continue to consistently pursue a firm line aimed at deepening cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries of our community. This policy is the basis of the results we have achieved, especially since the 14th CPCZ Congress. I am convinced that it is the guarantee of the future successes we will achieve in developing our socialist motherland.

In conclusion, allow me to express the profound conviction that the fraternal alliance between the CPCZ and the CPSU, the friendly ties between our peoples, and Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship and alliance ties [soyuznichestvo] will continue to grow stronger.

We will do everything to strengthen the unity and cooperation among all peace-loving forces in the struggle to avert the threat of war and ensure the victory of the cause of peace and progress worldwide.

On behalf of the Czechoslovak people, Czechoslovak Communists, and our supreme party and state organs, I wish Soviet Communists, all Soviet working people, the CPSU Central Committee, and Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, personally great successes in the work for the good of the Soviet motherland and for the sake of the Soviet people's peaceful life and prosperity.

PRAVDA Editorial on Ties

PM041559 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jun 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Deepening Collaboration"]

[Text] The socialist social system is giving rise to utterly new international relations based, as V.I. Lenin noted, "on the fullest trust, on clear awareness of fraternal unity, and on completely voluntary agreement" among peoples rallied into a single union. Lenin's prediction is convincingly confirmed in our day by the practice of socialist community in which internationalist, truly equal relations have been firmly established between peoples who have mutual respect for each other and render each other selfless assistance.

Constant contacts between the leaders of the fraternal parties and countries and the exchange of experience of constructive work, the joint examination of the latest plans and tasks, and an analysis of the international situation are one of the most important components of the process of collaboration among the community states and their all-around cooperation and unity. New evidence of these fruitful relations was the official friendly visit to our country last May by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR. During his stay in Moscow, the Czechoslovak guest met with M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other Soviet leaders.

The meetings and talks at summit level held in the atmosphere of total unity and mutual understanding characteristic of relations between the two fraternal parties and states confirmed the mutual desire for the further all-around development of Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation and the unshakable resolve to continue to tirelessly strengthen the cohesion of the socialist community and its economic and defense might and actively to strengthen and defend peace on earth.

The visit took place at a notable period, when we are all still under the impression of the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the great victory over Hitler's fascism. For the Czechs and Slovaks, this is at the same time the glorious anniversary of the completion of the national liberation struggle and the liberation of their motherland from the fascist invaders by the Soviet Army. The way to freedom and progress was opened to the country's working people.

What truly enormous achievements the Czechoslovak people have made on this path under the leadership of the party of Communists is graphically shown by the "Czechoslovakia-1985" exhibition on display in Moscow. This is a kind of report by the people's authorities on the historic achievements over past decades, graphic evidence of the advantages of the socialist system and its tremendous potential. At the same time it is convincing confirmation of the benefits of close collaboration and the pooling of efforts to the community countries.

Czechoslovakia today is a highly developed socialist state renowned for its modern industry and large-scale, efficient agricultural production. It is a country in which working people are ensured real rights and freedoms, a high material and cultural living standard, and broad social guarantees.

Deeply rooted and time-tested close friendship over many years links the Soviet and Czechoslovak peoples. Economic cooperation between our countries is acquiring increasing scope. Trade turnover is growing, and will reach $55 billion in the current 5-year plan. In just the past 15 years, it has increased nearly sixfold. Relations are also expanding dynamically in the sphere of ideology, science, culture, and other spheres of life.

Broad new prospects for effective collaboration and the boosting of this collaboration to a higher level are opened up by the program of bilateral economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and the CSSR for the period through 2000 signed during the visit. The program defines the general avenues for the two countries' collaboration for the next 3 decades and large-scale joint projects, the implementation of which will be important to the two states' national economies. It was agreed at the talks to lend new impetus to work to expand production sharing and specialization.

Relying on the powerful potential created over the years of socialist building, the fraternal countries are setting large-scale tasks today, using joint efforts to accelerate scientific-technical progress, rapidly scaling the most advanced heights in science, equipment, and technology, reaching the top world level of social labor productivity, and ensuring the further improvement of the people's welfare. To achieve these goals, it is essential to create a more flexible and effective mechanism of economic cooperation.

During the visit, there was an exchange of opinions on topical international problems which showed the complete unity of views and common positions of the two fraternal countries' parties. It was emphasized that now that the world situation is distinguished by complexity and danger, the halting of the arms race and the prevention of its dissemination into space are becoming increasingly imperative and urgent. The solution of this very important task would make it easier to reach agreements on other international questions and pave the way to consolidating trust and developing cooperation between states with different social systems. The Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, like the other community countries, firmly intend to steer matters in precisely this direction.

The fraternal socialist states are not seeking advantages on earth or in space, but they will not allow the military-strategic parity to be violated either. During the Soviet-Czechoslovak meetings, the great importance of the extension of the Warsaw Pact, which is a reliable instrument for preserving and strengthening peace, was noted.

The strength of the fraternal socialist family lies in the unity and cohesion of its members, in their unshakable loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and the principles of proletarian internationalism. Preparation for the next congresses of communist and workers parties has been launched now in a number of community countries. It is taking place under the sign of the enhanced efficiency of all work and the consolidation of friendship among the fraternal states.

The warm, cordial reception given by Soviet people to the envoys of fraternal Czechoslovakia was a graphic expression of our peoples' unanimous desire to tirelessly strengthen friendship and cooperation with their fellow fighters in the struggle for common goals and to augment the power of world socialism.

BELGRADE DECLARATION ANNIVERSARY MARKED

PM041401 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Greetings"]

[Text] On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the signing of the Belgrade Soviet-Yugoslav declaration, the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Yugoslav Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs exchanged greetings telegrams.

The telegram sent by the USSR Foreign Ministry says that the principles and accords formulated in that important interstate document have stood the test of time and had a beneficial influence on the entire complex of Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation. These principles and accords were confirmed and developed in subsequent summit-level bilateral documents and provide a firm foundation for the multifaceted relations between the two socialist countries. The confidence was expressed that the traditional friendship and fruitful cooperation between the USSR and Yugoslavia will be further strengthened, perfected, and deepened in all fields for the good of the two countries' peoples, and the cause of peace and socialism.

The telegram from Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic notes the historic importance of the Belgrade Declaration for the development of friendly relations and all-around cooperation between the two peoples and countries. It is stressed that the jointly approved principles in the declaration have been further developed over the past 30 years and serve as a basis for the stable relations between Yugoslavia and the USSR. The practice of Yugoslav-Soviet relations has confirmed their historic importance, value, and relevance, while the traditional friendship between the peoples of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union, which was consolidated in the course of the joint 4-year-long struggle against fascism, has been enriched with new content.

The telegram expresses confidence that the equal relations and mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries, which have reached a very high level in all fields, will further develop in the interests of the two peoples, socialism, and peace in the whole world.

PRAVDA REPORTS JARUZELSKI SPEECH TO POZNAN AKTIV

PM050857 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jun 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Topical Questions Discussed"]

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Jun -- A conference of the party and economic aktiv has been held in Poznan to discuss topical problems of Poland's economic development.

The conference was addressed by W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers. Pointing to a number of positive results in the development of Poland's national economy, he noted that this is a great achievement for Polish society and the working class. These successes, the speaker said, have been achieved despite the subversive actions of socialism's opponents in Poland and the policy of economic sanctions pursued by the West.

We have defended the socialist nature of the economy against our opponents' attempts to abolish central planning and to allow the so-called "free play" of economic forces, which would ultimately lead to the undermining of public ownership.

W. Jaruzelski pointed to the importance for the Polish national economy of programs for long-term economic and scientific-technical cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries for the period through 2000.

The Polish leader stated that the economy has now become the main arena of political struggle. It is in this sphere that the opponents of socialism want to block our development and weaken socialist Poland. That is why their attitude toward labor is a special criterion of the Polish people's patriotic awareness and civic responsibility. Only in this way will we successfully resolve the tasks facing us for the benefit of our motherland, for the benefit of socialist Poland.

POLISH SUPREME CONTROL CHAMBER DELEGATION VISITS

PM041238 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Delegation's Visit"]

[Text] A delegation from the Polish Supreme Chamber of Control headed by T. Hupalowski, chairman of the Polish Supreme Chamber of Control, was in the Soviet Union 26-31 May.

The Polish comrades had conversations at the USSR People's Control Committee, the Belorussian SSR People's Control Committee, and the Minsk Oblast and City People's Control Committees, and met people's controllers in a number of industrial and agricultural enterprises and scientific organizations. The delegation also had meetings at the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee and the Republic's Council of Ministers.

The delegation was received by K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Participating in the warm, friendly conversation which took place were A.M. Shkolnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR People's Control Committee, and Polish Ambassador to the USSR S. Kociolek.

GDR NAVAL SQUADRON ENDS VISIT TO LENINGRAD

LD030932 Moscow TASS in English 0902 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Leningrad June 3 TASS -- A group of naval ships from the German Democratic Republic completed an official friendly visit here.

For five days the visiting German seamen toured Leningrad and its environs. At the Piskarevskiy Memorial Cemetery they laid a wreath at the monument to the motherland, honoring the memory of the Soviet troops and Leningraders who died during the past war. They also had meetings aboard the flagship with veteran servicemen who took part in the liberation of Germany from Hitlerite fascism, activists of the USSR-GDR Friendship Society, and city residents.

The guard ship Berlin, the anti-submarine ship Waren and the accompanying auxiliary vessel today left for home shores.

USSR NAVAL DETACHMENT TO VISIT GDR 7-11 JUN

LD041353 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1305 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow, 4 Jun (TASS) -- A detachment of Soviet Navy ships comprising the Groznyy missile cruiser and the Neukrotimyy escort vessel under the flag of Admiral Konstantin Makarov commanding the Twice Order of the Red Banner Baltic Fleet will visit the port of Rostock (GDR) 7-11 June on a reciprocal official friendly visit.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ANTONOV TRIAL, TURKS' ROLE

Arrest Implicates 'Gray Wolves'

PM041005 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent N. Paklin dispatch: "Trial Leads to 'Gray Wolves.' New Facts Indicate Increasingly Clearly That the Attempt on John Paul II's Life Was the Result of a Conspiracy by Turkish Right-Wing Extremists"; capitalized passages originally published in boldface]

[Text] Rome -- The first adjournment has been taken in the trial in Italy. The next court session will take place Monday.

The Italian judges have received from the Netherlands the photograph of Turkish citizen Aslan Samet, which the Netherlands police believe is a false name. He was arrested 14 May, when Pope John Paul II was visiting the Netherlands. A Belgian-made 9-mm Browning pistol was found on him at the time of his arrest. Experts easily established that this was one of four pistols bought from Otto (Tinter), an Austrian arms dealer, in Vienna, which were acquired by Oral Celik, a personal friend and patron of the Turkish terrorist A. Agca and a prominent leader of the right-wing Turkish "Gray Wolves" organization. It was just such a Browning pistol that A. Agca used to shoot John Paul II in St Peter's Square in Rome 13 May 1981.

According to A. Agca's allegation, Oral Celik was with him at the time of the assassination attempt and could also have fired at the pope. Oral Celik is one of the accused at the Rome trial. However, his place in the dock is empty; he vanished into thin air after the attempt on the pope's life and all attempts by Interpol to trace him have failed. AN ALLEGATION BY TURKISH CITIZEN (SULEYMAN YYETKIN), WHO HAS KNOWN A. AGCA AND HIS ACCOMPLICES WELL SINCE CHILDHOOD AND WHO NOW LIVES IN THE FRG, PROVED ALL THE MORE SENSATIONAL. IN AN INTERVIEW IN A TURKISH NEWSPAPER HE DECLARED, HAVING SEEN THE PHOTOGRAPH, THAT ASLAN SAMET IS NONE OTHER THAN ORAL CELIK.

During interrogation the state prosecutor showed the photograph received from the Netherlands to the accused Omer Bagci. He could not or would not identify the person shown there, who intended, in the opinion of the Netherlands police, to make a new attempt on the pope's life. ON THE OTHER HAND, OMER BAGCI, WHO PASSED A BROWNING PISTOL TO A. AGCA 4 DAYS BEFORE THE ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT, REPORTED DURING THE INTERROGATION, WHICH LASTED 2 DAYS, SEVERAL NAMES OF TURKISH EXTREMISTS WHO HE BELIEVES WERE INVOLVED IN A "CONSPIRACY" WITH THE AIM OF ASSASSINATING THE POPE.

The Italian judges intend to ascertain the extremists' role in preparing and carrying out the crime. During interrogation, O. Bagci also testified that "Gray Wolves" headed the organization of Turkish immigrants in Switzerland under the outwardly harmless name "Turkish Home." The conviction is being formed among those attending the trial that it was precisely the "Gray Wolves" who were at the center of the conspiracy. "The version of a conspiracy has to be cleared up during the court investigation," the Turin newspaper LA STAMPA writes. "However, at present it seems obvious that all the persons involved in the conspiracy are exclusively Turkish immigrants connected with the 'Gray Wolves' or the so-called Turkish Federation in the FRG, which serves as a legal front for the 'Gray Wolves.'"

Agca's Outbursts 'Signals'

LD041320 Moscow in English to North America 0100 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Last week Mehmet Ali Agca, who was accused of shooting Pope John Paul II in Rome's St Peter's Square in 1981, made the life of the prosecution miserable. Agca's outbursts give rise to speculations about whether or not he was sane and also about how the prosecution could build its case against Sergey Antonov and two other Bulgarians on the evidence of such a person.

The line between sanity and insanity is sometimes a truly thin line but many of those who follow the trial dismiss the version of Agca's insanity. After his arrest in May, 1981, Agca never mentioned the so-called Bulgarian connection. Only in April, 1982, that is slightly less than a year after the attack, the Turkish terrorist began to cooperate with the prosecution, and in September 1982 two American journalists, Paul Henze and Claire Sterling, claimed in their articles that Bulgaria had been behind the plot. And that is when Agca changed his earlier testimony, saying that Bulgarian nationals were involved. Agca's behavior was too logical for someone who is supposedly insane. Even the way he lied and then retracted and changed his false testimony on more than 100 occasions was very rational.

Agca's outbursts last week are seen by some observers as messages or signals to those who are behind the 1981 attack on the pope that he is determined to conceal the truth, making it possible for the prosecution to proceed with its shaky case against Sergey Antonov.

TASS NOTES START OF FRENCH MILITARY MANEUVERS

LD041836 Moscow TASS in English 1812 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Paris June 4 TASS -- Military maneuvers codenamed Farfadet-85 have begun in southern France. They involve units of the so-called quick action force of the French ground troops. Formed in 1983 for combat outside French territory, the force includes several infantry, armored, air-borne and marine units as well as a number of special-operations units. They will be also assigned 240 combat helicopters and military units armed with latest missile systems.

Experts say that the corps resembles in many ways the American "Rapid Deployment Force" which is being used by the United States first of all for policing functions in various parts of the world, in particular for putting down national liberation movements.

CPSU DELEGATION RETURNS FROM FRANCE 2 JUNE

PM050815 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jun 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "From Trip to France"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by Ye. Z. Razumov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department, returned to Moscow from France 2 June.

FRG CP DELEGATION MEETS PONOMAREV, ZAGLADIN

LD312138 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 31 May 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A delegation of the German Communist Party [DKP] is visiting the Soviet Union. It is led by Kurt Fritsch, member of the Presidium and the Secretariat of the DKP Directorate, and has among its members comrades-in-arms of Ernst Thaelmann, veterans of the antifascist resistance, former prisoners of Nazi concentration camps, and party veterans.

The FRG Communists have visited Volgograd and Moscow and have seen places associated with the defeat of Hitlerite fascism.

Today, the DKP delegation was received at the CPSU Central Committee by Comrade Ponomarev and Comrade Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy head of the CPSU Central Committee International Department.

On behalf of the DKP leadership and of all the FRG Communists, Kurt Fritsch expressed full understanding and support for the policy of the CPSU during the cordial and comradely meeting.

FRG GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBLE FOR RISE OF REVANCHISM

LD050659 Moscow TASS in English 0646 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Bonn, June 5 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Sosnovskiy reports:

A rally of "Germans From Danzig" was held in Muenster (North Rhine-Westphalia). The participants in the rally impudently declared their claims to Poland. The FRG Government was officially represented at the assemblage by Heinrich Windelen, minister for inter-German relations (CDU) [Christian Democratic Union]. He crudely slandered and maliciously attacked the policy of the Polish Government and expressed full "solidarity" with the impudent statements by the revanchists.

The "Land Association of Germans From Mecklenburg" held an assemblage in Ratzeburg (Schleswig-Holstein). The guest speaker at the assemblage was Uwe Barschel (CDU), minister-president of Schleswig-Holstein. He reiterated the revanchist dogma that the "German issue remained open." In real fact, this is an encroachment upon the sovereignty of the socialist German state -- the GDR, which the "eternally yesterday's" have long dreamed of "absorbing" through "resolving the German issue."

The rallies in Muenster and Ratzeburg have been another illustration of the noticeable invigoration of the revanchist circles in the FRG, which has become possible as a result of the coming to power in Bonn of the government of the right-wing conservative coalition CDU, CSU [Christian Socialist Union], and FDP [Free Democratic Party]. It is apt to recall that the activities of the notorious "Union of Expellees" are financed by the authorities from the state budget of the FRG and the budgets of the federal Laender. According to the STERN magazine, this year the revanchists are to receive financial aid worth more than 70 million marks. As the magazine wrote, without that aid "the expellees would have long passed out of existence."

PRAVDA REPORTS ON GREEK ELECTION RESULTS

PM041035 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jun 85 First Edition p 5

[Dispatch by own correspondent N. Miroshnik under general heading: "Victory for Democratic Forces; On the Results of Parliamentary Elections in Greece"]

[Text] Athens, 3 Jun -- The ruling Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) has won a convincing new victory at the parliamentary elections. The summing up of the results of yesterday's general election, which has continued all night, is still not complete, but the results of approximately 80 percent of the electoral districts are already known, giving an almost precise picture of the correlation of forces. PASOK has managed to secure the support of over 46 percent of the electorate and, under the existing Greek system for allocating seats, which favors the two leading parties, it will, as in the past, have an absolute majority of seats in parliament. The socialists' main rival, the right-wing "New Democracy" opposition party, despite a noisy election campaign has been unable to create a serious threat to their positions and lagged nearly 6 percent behind the victor.

The country's third largest political force, the Greek Communist Party, maintained its position, receiving 10 percent of the votes, and will be represented by 13 deputies in the new parliament.

It was already late at night, when the first results that left no doubt about PASOK's victory were made known, that crowds of jubilant supporters of the ruling party spilled out onto the streets of Athens. Tens of thousands of vehicles decorated with PASOK flags filled the city with the blasting of horns. At 0300, A. Papandreou, the Greek prime minister and chairman of PASOK, made a brief statement on national television. Pointing out that the elections had been a political confrontation between the forces of progress and reaction, he thanked the Greek people who had enabled the socialists to continue the policy of transformations they have begun. After that, the results of the elections were commented on by the leaders of the other parties. K. Florakis, general secretary of the Communist Party of Greece Central Committee, noted in particular in his statement that although the election results were not a direct reflection of the Communists' real strength, that strength will be fully manifested in the broad masses' struggle for the implementation of profound transformations in the country.

TASS NOTES 'GOVERNMENT CRISIS' IN PORTUGAL

LD050917 Moscow TASS in English 0858 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Lisbon June 5 TASS -- An acute government crisis has erupted in Portugal. The leadership of the Social-Democratic Party making up the ruling coalition with the Socialist Party has officially announced the decision to terminate the agreement, signed between them two years ago, under which the present cabinet was formed.

Observers believe that the government crisis in Portugal was caused by the deteriorating economic performance and also a strong competition between the leaders of Social-Democrats and Socialists on the eve of the presidential elections scheduled to be held this year.

In view of the abrogation of the agreement between the two ruling parties, the Political Commission of the Portuguese Communist Party Central Committee has issued a statement here, which says that the fiasco of the policy pursued by the cabinet of Socialists and Social-Democrats and the manifestation of its total inability to resolve pressing problems faced by the country are the reason behind the collapse of the coalition and the fall of the government.

In the obtained conditions the Political Commission of the Portuguese Communist Party Central Committee considers it essential to form such a government which would ensure observance of democratic legality. The Portuguese Communist Party drew attention to the fact that the reactionary forces would now make every attempt to manoeuvre so as to avoid total failure. The situation calls for carrying on the struggle. The Communists, the statement points out, will continue purposefully and constructively facilitating the efforts to overcome the socio-economic crisis, which meets the people's aspirations and national interests.

The economic course steered by the government of Socialists and Social-Democrats is strongly opposed by Portuguese working people. The national day of protest, which was observed under the slogan "For new government and new policy" was capped with a mass demonstration outside the building housing the Assembly of the Republic (parliament). The strikes, demonstrations and meetings, which were held in Portugal in response to the call of the General Confederation of Portuguese Working People -- Intersindical Nacional, involved more than a million people. Workers and employees of over 20 sectors of the economy expressed strong protest against the authorities' undemocratic policy which is conducive to aggravating the socio-economic crisis in Portugal.

UK BUSINESSMAN INTERVIEWED ON TRADE RELATIONS

PM041154 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 4

["IZVESTIYA's Interview" with John (Kit), director of British company Joyce-Loebl, with IZVESTIYA correspondent V. Mikhevev in Moscow -- date not given: "Impulse for Dialogue" -- first paragraph is IZVESTIYA introduction]

[Text] John (Kit), director of the British firm "Joyce-Loebl" which is striving to fully "open up" the Soviet market for itself, was in our country at the invitation of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Prior to his departure from Moscow, John (Kit) had a conversation with IZVESTIYA's correspondent.

[Mikheyev] How do you assess the prospects of Soviet-British trade and economic relations?

[Kit] We welcome with satisfaction the revival of various contacts between Britain and the USSR. This demonstrates a mutual interest in cooperation, in which the exchange of scientific achievements and of innovations in advanced technology plays by no means the least important role.

Our company, Joyce-Loebl, one of 40 subsidiaries of the Vickers Corporation, is prepared to offer Soviet customers the "magiscan," which is a modern apparatus in the image analysis field. It can be used in medicine, industry, and geology. A computer conducts an image evaluation of, for example, a geological layer. It "colors" the black and white picture for greater visual effect and presents the final data in graphical form; all this is done at the wish of the operator who can, during operation, introduce additional programs to receive any required data about the subject. We have developed an instrument that helps to produce, extremely rapidly, accurate information about the composition of blood or can diagnose muscular distrophy. Our firm is conducting successful research in the fields of superthin films and monomolecular coatings for application in semiconductors and systems based on them. For over 25 years now, we have been firmly established in the field of developing instruments for image "reading" and producing these instruments.

Mutual agreement to expand ties was expressed during conversations with Soviet medical scientists in Moscow. Our production can be geared to specific Soviet orders and can, in the future, be improved and finished here so as to appear in a modified form in the markets of other countries. This is essentially a flexible response to the buyer's needs.

[Mikheyev] Are you not afraid that your company may come under fire from the opponents of trade ties between West and East, as happened, for example, with the John Brown Company during the construction of the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline?

[Kit] We conduct our business fully in accordance with the laws and instructions passed by our government. In this specific case we are obeying all the rules: The product we are offering does not need an export license. I would like to note that British firms always operate within the jurisdiction of their own state and do not recognize other authorities. We will continue to be guided exclusively by the interests of British industry.

The London and Moscow meetings between Prime Minister M. Thatcher and M.S. Gorbachev, as far as I know from the press reports, were frank and businesslike. I think that this will give an additional impetus to relations between our countries. We welcome the help given in this direction by both countries' chambers of commerce and industry and other organizations to facilitate the dialogue. At the same time, we will continue to maintain contacts on a bilateral basis directly with our Soviet partners. We are cooperating with Soviet scientists and representatives of USSR foreign trade associations and we have established firm ties.

As for my impressions of the visit, from the very first moments I was surrounded by an atmosphere of hospitality. The weather, too, was beyond all praise, evidently laid on by the USSR Academy of Sciences. I liked Moscow -- a very green city, with plenty of parks and gardens. I am going back home in good cheer. This was my first visit to the USSR, but I hope it will not be the last.

ARKHIPOV RECEIVES FINNISH INDUSTRIALIST

PM050913 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jun 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talk Held"]

[Text] On 3 June I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received K. Kairamo, chairman of the Central Union of Finnish Industry and president of the Finnish Nokia firm.

During the talk, questions of mutual interest relating to cooperation between Soviet organizations and Finnish firms were examined.

KOMISSAROV ARTICLE ON NORDIC SECURITY REPORTED

PM211918 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 18 May 85 p 6

[Larserik Haggman report: "Watered-Down Base Policy Causes Concern"]

[Text] U.S. and NATO circles are constantly adding new elements to the northern European military-strategic situation that weaken the area's chances of continuing to remain at a safe distance from international crisis centers, the Soviet writing under the pseudonym "Yuriy Komissarov" says in a lengthy article in yesterday's edition of KESKISUOMALAINEN.

He also alleges that Norway's and Denmark's principle of not allowing the stationing of foreign troops on their territories in peacetime is being watered down.

Komissarov's article begins with a description of the former stability in the Nordic area. The writer then goes on to point out new elements which throw light on the West's new naval strategy of forward deployment in the northern seas.

The list of individual measures is long. Norway has been tied into the NATO's electronic spying system: On the border with the Soviet Union there is a radio surveillance network and a fairly new station for space surveillance. Norwegian air bases are used for the U.S. Orion and AWACS systems that maintain surveillance over Soviet ships and penetrate deep into the Soviet Union. Denmark's radar surveillance is being expanded. Without Danish knowledge Greenland has been given a top secret station, OL 5, for the collection of satellite material.

The Omega and Loran C stations in Norway provide support for NATO's missile-carrying submarines. Eight more are to be built, and even Spitsbergen, which is demilitarized, is being drawn into the system. Greenland has been given military installations [militaerpunkter] with navigational functions for attacks on the Soviet Union. The Faeroes have a station connected to the NARS system which is important to the nuclear forces in Europe.

According to the article, as far as foreign troops in Norway and Denmark in peacetime are concerned the principles on which the alliance is based have increasingly lost their original meaning. This has been formally achieved through the introduction of the "crisis situation" concept, which facilitates a military presence in such a situation.

NATO combat exercises are also said to be increasing in size and frequency so that they represent a constant presence in northern Europe. In this connection, the figures for participation in a series of combat exercises last year are quoted and Komissarov alleges that over 100 NATO ships visit Norway annually. The corresponding figure for aircraft is said to be around 80.

In addition to the military exercises Komissarov also points to contingency stockpiling and preparations for receiving reinforcements. For Norway, this means the ability to receive 350 combat aircraft and complete arms and ammunition stockpiles at the eight largest air bases, many of which are in the north. The corresponding Danish steps are also mentioned, as are the agreements for British and Canadian reinforcements in crisis situations. Figures pertaining to the contingency stockpiles for U.S. Marines are also given.

According to the article, the U.S. Keflavik Base in Iceland is also being strengthened with stockpiles and a new underground operations center for naval forces. The Thule Base in Greenland is also mentioned, as is the opening of a new Norwegian military air base.

According to Komissarov the intention behind all these measures is a U.S. attempt to have nuclear arms deployed in northern Europe under the cover of various pretexts. Komissarov also mentions the fact that the United States has refused to state whether there are nuclear arms at Keflavik, and also mentions U.S. plans for cruise missiles in Norway, Denmark, and Iceland and U.S. attempts to acquire the right to patrol in the Norwegian Sea with three to four aircraft carriers carrying 120 to 160 nuclear-armed aircraft.

As far as Sweden and Finland are concerned Komissarov states that the United States is also looking in their direction. "Since the Swedish policy of neutrality and the Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance Treaty with the Soviet Union which Finland has signed present an obstacle in principle to coaxing the countries into anti-Soviet positions, the United States is looking vigorously for other methods."

As examples Komissarov mentions the attempts to exploit Sweden's military-industrial and scientific and technological potential and the country's territory. Missile technology, for example, is the object of cooperation between Swedish and U.S. industry, Komissarov says, pointing also to the JAS project and the Bofors company's exports, NATO transport through Sweden, and the training of Danish and Norwegian pilots.

As far as Finland is concerned, the article mentions a number of U.S. plans which would turn the country into a gray zone where three operational areas would be created in a nuclear war situation and a number of localities in Finland would become the targets of nuclear attacks. The article also points to bomber aircraft routes across Finnish and Swedish territory.

With increasing frequency high-ranking emissaries from Washington are visiting Finland and trying to hammer home the need to parry the threats from the East and to pursue a more independent policy line.

President Reagan's support for Finland's internationally recognized neutrality is also said to have become an object of interest "for those forces in Finland that have not abandoned their attempts to belittle the Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance Treaty and the importance of all its principles and stipulations as a base for Finland's foreign policy line."

Komissarov also raises the question of the military concentration in the Murmansk area and explains that true to its doctrine the Soviet Union "is not striving for any military dominance or to threaten any other country." "The measures being adopted are exclusively defensive and are not directed against the Nordic countries," Komissarov writes and refers to the principle of global balance.

After giving a long series of examples of Western moves against the Nordic area with the primary thrust against Norway, the article moves on to describe Soviet policy. It says that what is most important is to "strengthen and develop all positive factors, endeavors, and resources that ensure that the area is kept out of tension and conflicts and that promote its development toward a zone of firm peace, guaranteed security for all, and multifaceted, mutually advantageous cooperation."

The article seizes on the active debate between those who follow an "Atlantic line" and "those who wish to pursue an independent policy without bringing together national interests and Washington's global goals." Komissarov accepts Norway's, Denmark's and Iceland's NATO membership as a fact and thinks that the United States would never agree to their withdrawal. Instead it is a question of "the nature of NATO membership," a question of minimizing the negative effects:

"Politicians and broad circles of the population who think healthily see the primary goal as preserving the balance that has arisen in northern Europe and preventing the Scandinavian countries from being severed from a policy opposed to making bases available, deploying nuclear arms, and taking part in the U.S. aggressive policies which lead Western Europe and the whole world toward nuclear annihilation."

Komissarov goes on to note certain changes in the view taken of the Finnish proposal for a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic area which are to be found in the fact that it has become the object of discussion even at the official level. Despite many positive stances, which are listed, Komissarov regrets that the Scandinavian governments are not prepared to realize the zone project but continue to voice reservations concerning a broader context and linkage with negotiations between the superpowers.

"It is clear that this approach makes the realization of the project more difficult and more distant," Komissarov writes, noting totally "unrealistic demands" that sections of Soviet territory also be included in the zone.

However, the article underlines the importance of a more active discussion.

In this context, Komissarov also raises the proposal for a border demilitarization agreement between Finland and Norway and considers that it could be discussed at the Stockholm conference. At the same time Komissarov also repeats Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen's proposal that the Nordic countries should discuss further-reaching confidence-building measures for the Nordic area than will be reached in Stockholm.

The article also notes President Koivisto's new year speech containing proposals for a ban on long-range cruise missiles and presents a Soviet view of the proposal that a ban or strict limitations on strategic arms, including cruise missiles, is possible if, and only if, space weapons are banned.

The Soviet writer ends his article with a few positive words about the Swedish proposal for a corridor free from battlefield nuclear weapons through Europe. In the article, the corridor is linked to the Nordic zone. It is said that together they could amount to a road toward nuclear-free status for the whole of the continent.

Komissarov's article attracted the customary interest among political observers and was considered to be chiefly directed against the United States. Against this background, it was said to be completely natural that Norway should have been given a central place in the criticism.

Few observers saw anything directly new in his message, even though careful note was made of the particularly careful and comprehensive documentation. In all important respects, Komissarov's message was interpreted as a clear indication of the necessity of a continued status quo in northern Europe so that some of the West's advanced positions could be retaken.

Western circles yesterday attached significance to the use of the concept of balance with reference to the situation in the Nordic area and the acceptance of the Nordic NATO nations' alliance membership as a fact.

Finnish observers made special note of the proposal that the border demilitarization proposal be raised in Stockholm, the note made of Vayrynen's proposal in connection with this, and the coupling of the president's missile proposal with a space weapons ban. However, overall the article was said to perhaps reflect continued growing Soviet concern over the international situation despite the resumption of negotiations with the United States.

U.S., ISRAEL CONTINUE OPPOSING MIDEAST CONFERENCE

ID042217 Moscow TASS in English 2146 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Beirut June 4 TASS -- The latest statements of high U.S. officials and Israeli leaders confirmed anew that they declare against the convocation of a representative international conference on the Middle East under the United Nations auspices with the participation of all parties concerned. The partners in the strategic anti-Arab alliance declared simultaneously for direct Arab-Israeli talks or contacts that could lead to such bilateral talks.

The international conference is called upon to ensure all-embracing settlement of the Middle East conflict with taking into account the interests of all states and peoples of the region. Its convocation is necessitated by insistent demands for withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab lands, exercise of lawful national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including its right to the creation of its own state, ensurance of the security and independent development of all states -- participants in the conflict. It is envisaged that the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole lawful representative of the Palestinian people, should participate on an equal footing in the conference at all its stages.

Such an attitude clearly does not suit the United States and Israel which are striving, by means of separate deals and bypassing the PLO, to compel Arab countries to capitulation and to the acceptance of shackling U.S. -Israeli "terms of peace". The very conditions of conducting separate talks are obviously unequal since Arabs are being compelled to conduct such talks with the aggressor while the occupation of Arab lands continues.

The progressive forces of the Arab world reject resolutely the intrigues of the forces of imperialism and Zionism and are consistently waging the struggle for the restoration of the flouted rights of Arab peoples and states, for the ensurance of a durable and reliable peace in the Middle East.

Resort to Political Manuevers

LD041648 Moscow TASS in English 1619 GMT 4 Jun 85

["Israel: Sorry Fruits of Aggression" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow Jun 4 TASS -- TASS commentator Leonid Ponomarev writes: Israel has paid the price of having more than 600 of its troops killed and 3,500 wounded and incurring an economic damage of ten billion dollars in the course of its aggression in Lebanon. June 6 will mark three years since Israeli forces made a thrust into Lebanon in a bid to smash the Palestinian resistance movement in that country and either make Lebanon into its satellite or divide it into rightless and warring statehoods. But the U.S. backed Israeli aggression has suffered an utter failure. Even such an inveterate Zionist as Israeli Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin conceded in his Monday speech at Washington's National Press Club that Israel had been taught a lesson in the course of its occupation of Lebanon.

What Israel and the incumbent U.S. Administration together have failed to achieve by way of overt military intervention including the landing of American strike forces in Lebanon, Tel Aviv and Washington leaders are now trying to secure by political and diplomatic maneuvering.

The American-Israeli objectives in Lebanon remain the same. As before, Tel Aviv and Washington are at pains to shatter united Arab resistance to Israeli aggression and to the American penetration of the Middle East by means of separate deals like the Camp David one closed with Egypt and to force their domination on the Arabs. These attempts are being pursued along several lines. First of all, the Israeli occupation forces continue their outrages in south Lebanon, maintaining their "military pressure" there and building up the strength of the so-called Army of South Lebanon, which is fully provided for and controlled by Tel Aviv. Israeli leaders do not rule out the use of military force also in future, claiming a "right" to undertake military actions in south Lebanon, retain Israeli units in the so-called security zone and stage other acts of aggression. It is clear from all this that, despite the lesson taught to it in Lebanon, Tel Aviv is continuing to gamble on force in its relations with neighbors.

Washington, in the meantime, is busy trying to resuscitate President Reagan's plan for a so-called Middle East settlement, which is designed to foist bilateral talks with Israel on one Arab country after another in order to let Tel Aviv consolidate its position of dominance in Israeli-Arab relations.

According to a UPI report, the U.S. State Department is urgently looking for collaborationists from among Palestinians living in the United States and working at American universities so as to include them on a Jordanian delegation for "direct talks" first with the United States and then with Israel. This is being done to remove the Palestine Liberation Organization, the recognized sole lawful representative of the Arab people of Palestine, from participation in deciding the future of the Palestinian people. These tactics of Washington and Tel Aviv have nothing to do with the goals of a genuine, comprehensive, just and lasting settlement in the Middle East. The grafting of Israeli puppets on south Lebanon and the enlistment of collaborationists under the guise of "representatives of the Palestinian public" -- all these maneuvers are meant as a subsitute for an international conference on the Middle East under U.N. aegis and with the involvement of all sides concerned and aim to help force the policy of Camp David on Arab nations.

SYRIA, LEBANON LEADERS DISCUSS JOINT FORCES PLAN

PM041004 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jun 85 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Yu. Glukhov dispatch under the general heading: "Around Lebanon"]

[Text] Beirut, 1 Jun -- The talks between Syrian President H. al-Asad and Lebanese President A. al-Jumayyil have ended in Damascus. They examined the problems of security in the country and of ending the clashes between detachments of the Amal movement and Palestinians in West Beriut.

In this connection, the question of direct Syrian participation in ensuring security in Lebanon was discussed. In an interview with the press, A. al-Jumayyil stated that the Syrian units situated in eastern and northern Lebanon may create special formations alongside the Lebanese Army to carry out the security plan. In particular, according to the Beirut press, it is a question of creating joint forces that will be responsible for collecting weapons from detachments of various groupings and in Palestinian camps and for maintaining law and order throughout the country.

IRAN-IRAQ WAR, RECENT ARAB GROUP VISIT NOTED

LD041637 Moscow in French to Maghreb Countries 1930 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Not a day passes without disturbing news reaching us from the Persian Gulf where, for the 5th consecutive year, the bloody war between Iran and Iraq continues to rage. After a brief respite, the fighting has resumed in force. This destructive and senseless conflict, from the point of view of both Iranian and Iraqi interests, causes considerable misfortune to the other states in the region, and destabilizes the situation not only in the Gulf, but also in the Middle East as a whole. [Words indistinct] the persistent will of the Arab states to put an end to the Iran-Iraq war and to find the means of settling the conflict between Baghdad and Tehran on a basis acceptable to both parties. It is these very problems which dominated the talks held on 27 May in Moscow with a delegation from the Committee of Seven of the Arab League on the Iran-Iraq conflict. Delegations from the Committee of Seven have already visited several socialist countries. They have had similar talks in some West European states and Japan.

The talks held in Moscow were particularly important. There is nothing surprising in this. The consistent, logical, considered position of the Soviet Union vis-a-vis the situation in the Gulf enjoys the respect of the international community and is highly valued in the Arab world. Since the beginning of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq, the Soviet Union has declared itself in favor of the cessation of this conflict as soon as possible, and of a settlement of the conflict between the two parties by peaceful political means, at the negotiating table. Our country is persistently trying to persuade the two countries to adopt a constructive and flexible position, and to seek mutually acceptable ways for a settlement. At the same time, the Soviet Government supports the mediation efforts undertaken in the international arena, including the United Nations, and also by certain countries such as Algeria, India, and some others.

It is no secret to anyone that the United States, on the pretext of the need to defend the neighboring shoreline states and navigation in that strategically important oil region from the danger that the Iran-Iraq conflict represents, is persisting in imposing U.S. military defense on the Gulf countries. The underlying motives of this initiative, which are far from disinterested, are clear. As far as the United States is concerned, it is a matter of extracting from the Gulf countries permission to deploy U.S. interventionist forces and military bases on their territory. The United States wants to impose its direct military presence, which would allow it to dictate its will to the Gulf countries, to win over those countries to its military strategic plans directed against the Soviet Union and against the peoples who aspire to an independent existence. As a rule, this takes the form of feverish military activity in the Gulf. The United States is concentrating its warships there and organizing naval maneuvers.

These activities of the United States, which is trying to associate its NATO allies in them, also translate into additional tension in that region of the world, into an escalation of the dangerous process of the arms race and into the emergence of new complications in the settlement of the Iran-Iraq conflict -- very muddled actions which are difficult to unravel. The Soviet Union, with its fair and honest position, opposes this provocative militarist policy, which is essentially directed against the interests of the people of the region. The Soviet Union's position rests on respect for the sovereign rights of the Persian Gulf states, on the guarantee of free passage of ships, and on the inadmissibility of foreign armed interference. The USSR sympathizes with the Gulf countries' wish to guarantee security in the region and to ensure their independence and sovereignty by their own means, without external interference.

The Soviet Union strongly declares for peace and stability in this region, for the freedom from threat to the Gulf countries and for them to be able to freely dispose of their own natural resources. This Soviet line was reaffirmed by Andrey Gromyko during the talks with the delegation of the Committee of the Seven in Moscow. The representatives of the Arab League, states the communique published at the end of the delegation's reception, highly value the principled position of the USSR on the matters discussed. They stated that they are grateful to the Soviet Union for the indestructible support that the Soviet Union grants to the struggle of the Arab peoples against Israeli aggression and tyranny and for the establishment of lasting peace in the Middle East.

PRAVDA ON BEIRUT VIOLENCE, PALESTINIAN PROBLEM

PM041521 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jun 85 First Edition p 5

[G. Yuryev dispatch under the rubric "Echo of the Week": "Acrid Smoke Over Beirut"]

[Excerpt] Beirut, 2 Jun -- Lebanon is the melting pot in which the Palestinian national consciousness was tempered and strengthened. Until 1982, the centers of the Palestinian resistance movement and its main armed formations were located there. It is no accident that Tel Aviv has repeatedly directed its blows against Lebanon. At the same time, Israeli propaganda has tried to kindle anti-Palestinian attitudes, instilling the idea that the Palestinian presence was the source of all ills. It must be said that certain Lebanese right-wing extremist organizations such as the "Guardians of the Cedar" for instance, have openly demanded and are demanding that the Palestinians be driven out of Lebanon. Encouraging Lebanese nationalism, Tel Aviv wanted to drive the Palestinian movement between the Israeli "devil" and the Arab "deep blue sea!"

In 1982, Tel Aviv resorted to large-scale aggression against Lebanon, which continues to this day. The Palestinians again found themselves under the jackboot of occupation forces. As a consequence of Tel Aviv's aggression, U.S. connivance, and the landing of the "multinational force" in Lebanon, tens of thousands of Palestinians and Lebanese have been killed or injured and West Beirut and many of the country's cities and villages have been destroyed.

This is why the overall situation in Lebanon and the dramatic events there, whatever form they may take, cannot be viewed in isolation from the continuing crude and unceremonious imperialist interference in Lebanese affairs. It is quite obvious that the latest fratricidal bloodbath in Beirut would simply never have happened had the Palestinian problem been resolved and the Palestinians given the chance to return to their homeland and to create their own state. By maneuvering behind the scenes and refusing to recognize the Palestinians' legitimate respresentative -- the PLO -- and their rights, Israel and the United States are clearly heating up the situation in Lebanon and the Near East as a whole.

A secondary question which has arisen in the course of the events of Beirut is the question of the Palestinians' status in Lebanon. It can and must be resolved by political means. As already mentioned, up until 1982 Lebanon was the center where the headquarters of the Palestinian resistance movement and its main armed formations were located. At the beginning of May, a delegation of the Damascus-backed Palestinian National Salvation Front visited Beirut and met with Prime Minister R. Karami, Minister of State for the South and Reconstruction N. Birri, and other leaders.

According to reports in the Beirut press, the Palestinians were told that they would not be allowed to return to the situation that existed prior to 1982. A. Haydar, one of the leaders of the Amal movement, described the conditions put forward in more specific terms at a recent press conference. "The camps must be disarmed," he declared, "because they are not army barracks. There is no need for the Palestinians to look after their own security because they will be safe." The presence of weapons in the camps, in Haydar's words, "can only provoke a fratricidal war, because the enemy is already leaving the country."

The liberation of Palestine, Haydar went on, is the duty of every Arab and Muslim. Yet this can be achieved only by means of resistance on occupied Palestinian territory and through a concerted Arab strategy that will open up all fronts, including the Lebanese front, for the struggle against Israel.

The situation in Beirut has reached a dangerous flashpoint. What is the explanation for this flareup? Various theories are being advanced. They include chronic friction between the Palestinian resistance movement and the Amal movement, insufficient political maturity, manifestations of splintering tendencies within the Palestinian movement itself, and direct imperialist incitement. It is quite possible that other factors are also at work. However, whatever the reasons for the current development of events, one thing is clear: they are playing into the hand of the imperialist and Zionist forces. The Lebanese and the Palestinians have common aims: the liberation of their land from Israeli occupation and the restoration of their flouted national rights. By refraining from weakening each other in senseless, bloody feuds and by supporting each other and acting jointly instead, they can strengthen their positions.

The Lebanese National Democratic Front, which comprises the Progressive Socialist Party, the Lebanese Communist Party, and a number of other organizations, is taking steps to settle the conflict. Syria is playing an active part in this. A meeting was held in Damascus between the Syrian and Lebanese presidents at which questions pertaining to the normalization of the situation in Beirut were discussed. With the participation of representatives of the Lebanese National Democratic Front, the Palestinian National Salvation Front, and the Amal movement, a quest for a mutually acceptable formula to settle the fratricidal feuds that have broken out is underway in the Syrian capital.

On Saturday, the Amal movement, having captured the Sabra Palestinian camp, declared a unilateral cease-fire. However, a final settlement has still not been achieved. Sporadic shooting continues.

..."The war of the camps" has disrupted the already uneasy life in Beirut where another front exists -- the "Green Line", which divides the city into rival groupings, into eastern and western sectors. Traffic has evaporated. Stores are closed. Garbage is not being collected but burned, and acrid smoke hangs over the Lebanese capital.

MADAGASCAR'S PREMIER RECEIVES CPSU DELEGATION

PM040939 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jun 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Trip Ends"]

[Text] Antananarivo, 31 May -- A CPSU delegation headed by D.I. Kachin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Kamchatka Party Obkom, was in the Democratic Republic of Madagascar 23 through 31 May at the invitation of the Congress Party for Malagasy Independence (AKFM) Central Committee.

As the concluding joint statement notes, in the course of the meetings between the CPSU delegation and leaders and activists of the AKFM and affiliated organizations, the sides expressed satisfaction at the development of Soviet-Malagasy relations in general and between the CPSU and the AKFM in particular. They reaffirmed the desire to widen fraternal relations between the two parties.

The CPSU and the AKFM expressed concern at the buildup of the arms race, the intensification of tension in the world, and the growth of the threat of war as a result of U.S. imperialism's militarist policy and U.S. Administration's further intentions of taking its aggressive activity into space.

The AKFM gave a high assessment of the peaceful, constructive nature of the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government. The sides declared the need to step up the struggle for peace and universal security and for the transformation of the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. They stressed the importance of widening the struggle for a new, just international economic order and against diktat in international relations. The sides condemned the policy of racism and apartheid pursued by the South African authorities.

Malagasy Prime Minister D. Rakotoarijaona received the CPSU delegation. During the meeting he noted the fruitful nature of relations between the two countries and expressed gratitude to the USSR Government and people for their effective aid to Madagascar in the development of the economy and the training of skilled national cadres. Speaking of the measures his country is adopting with a view to achieving economic autonomy, the Malagasy head of government reaffirmed the determination of the Malagasy to advance along the path of socialist orientation which they chose 10 years ago.

D. Rakotoarijaona, who is a member of the Politburo of the Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution (AREMA) party, came out in favor of the further expansion of ties between the CPSU and the AREMA party. The CPSU delegation left for home today.

CONGOLESE PARTY DELEGATION VISITS USSR

PM030708 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 May 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan of party ties between the CPSU and the Congolese Labor Party [PCT] a PCT delegation headed by J.-J. N. Mvouenze, secretary of the PCT Central Committee, visited the Soviet Union 17 through 28 May. In addition to Moscow, the delegation visited the Ukrainian SSR.

It was received at the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, International Information Department, and International Department. The delegation visited the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, the Ukrainian Communist Party's Zhitomir Obkom, and also the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, TASS, APN, the USSR Journalists Union, and the editorial office of the newspaper MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA. The delegation members visited industrial and agricultural enterprises.

The Congalese comrades warmly congratulated the Soviet people on the 40th anniversary of the victory in the Great Patriotic War and emphasized the historic contribution of that victory to the cause of the African peoples' liberation from colonialism. The delegation noted the great significance of the CPSU's experience of ideological work for the PCT and other progressive African parties.

TRANSPORTATION DELEGATION RETURNS FROM ANGOLA

PM031425 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 May 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Party Contacts"]

[Text] A delegation of CPSU party workers headed by P.F. Pavlyuk, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Transport and Communications Department, which had gone to the People's Republic of Angola in accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the Popular Movement for the liberation of Angola [MPLA] -Labor Party has returned to Moscow. The delegation visited a number of transport, energy, and communications enterprises in Luanda and Huila Provinces. An exchange of opinions on questions of party leadership of these important economic sectors took place in MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee sections and with the local party aktiv.

The delegation of CPSU party workers was received by S. Andre Pitra, secretary of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee for production questions, who highly rated Soviet-Angolan cooperation and expressed himself in favor of its further all-around development.

ANGOLAN SUCCESSES AGAINST UNITA REPORTED

PM040857 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jun 85 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Bandits Rebuffed"]

[Text] Luanda, 2 Jun -- The People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] continue their successful operations routing gangs of the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] puppet grouping that is maintained by the U.S. CIA and the racists of the Republic of South Africa. Angola's national radio has reported that during the first 5 months of the current year, more than 400 bandits have been killed in Huambo and Bie Provinces alone. Large quantities of weapons, ammunition, and military equipment were seized.

NICARAGUAN CONTRAS FIRE AT COSTA RICAN PATROL

LD040723 Moscow TASS in English 0554 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Managua June 4 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Trushin reports:

The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency is making efforts to stir up an armed conflict between Nicaragua and Costa Rica. This was stated at a press conference in Managua on Monday by Humberto Ortega, Nicaraguan minister of defence.

He said counter-revolutionary elements that are in the employ of the U.S. espionage agency fired on a Costa Rican Rural Guard patrol on May 31. Those elements accused Sandinista Armed Forces of the crime. The provocative firing at the patrol is being used in Costa Rica and Washington for drumming up anti-Nicaraguan hysteria and for rude attacks on the revolutionary Government of Nicaragua. Humberto Ortega called on the Costa Rican authorities not to yield to the United States' pressure and to strive for the normalisation of relations with Nicaragua for the benefit of the peoples of the two countries.

U.S. 'Whipping Up' Tension

LD041656 Moscow TASS in English 1629 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 4 TASS -- TASS commentator Sergey Kudryavskiy writes:

A tense situation has formed on the Nicaraguan-Costa Rican border which was brought about by the provocative actions of CIA mercenaries. On May 31 a detachment of Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries attacked a Costa Rican patrol and fired at it. The CIA mercenaries tried to lay the blame for this incident upon men of the Sandinista People's Army, trying in this way to kindle a conflict between the two countries. However, Sandinistas have the record of the intercepted radio conversations between the "contras" who followed the movement of the Costa Rican patrol, which shows that it was a provocation planned beforehand and worked out with the participation of the CIA.

The Reagan administration is looking for a pretext to start an invasion of Nicaragua by U.S. troops and resorts to dirty tricks in order to achieve the stepping up of U.S. expansion in Central America. U.S. military preparations in the region are gaining in scope with every coming day. The regular joint military exercise with the participation of U.S. troops codenamed "Cabanas-85" is to start on the Honduran territory on June 7. The Pentagon uses military exercises also for rendering military assistance to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries who raid the territory of the Sandinista republic and sow death and destruction there.

Preparing an invasion of Nicaragua, the Pentagon reorganized the Southern Command of the U.S. Armed Forces. According to the U.S. press, this command has been turned into a modern military apparatus in Central America and is capable of carrying out any "emergency" operation in the region.

The U.S. is just waiting for a pretext for starting the "operation", i.e. the armed invasion of Nicaragua. Since there has been no pretext so far, the CIA is artificially whipping up tension in relations between Nicaragua and the neighbouring countries and is provoking armed conflicts.

PRAVDA DETAILS TRADE AGREEMENT WITH CUBA

PM040907 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jun 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Documents Signed"]

[Text] Talks between government delegations of the USSR and Cuba ended in Moscow 30 May with the signing of the routine agreement on reciprocal deliveries of goods and a rumber of other trade and economic documents. In preparing the agreement, the sides were guided by accords reached at meetings between the fraternal countries' leaders, and also proceeded on the basis of the principles laid down at the CEMA economic summit conference on further extending and deepening mutually advantageous trade and economic cooperation.

In accordance with the agreement, trade turnover will total more than R8 billion and will exceed the 1984 volume of mutual deliveries of goods by 13 percent. The USSR will remain Cuba's chief trade partner. As in previous years, the USSR will supply Cuba with various types of metal-cutting machine tools; electrical, lifting, transport, road, and construction equipment; tractors and agricultural machinery; trucks and cars; domestic electrical appliances; and various other engineering goods.

Deliveries of large quantities of basic types of energy sources, rolled ferrous and nonferrous metals, many chemical products, mineral fertilizers, sawn lumber, food and raw materials for its production, and consumer goods will also continue.

Cuba will continue to export to the USSR raw sugar, nickel-containing products, construction materials, fresh citrus fruits and processed citrus products, tobacco products, and a number of other goods.

The fulfillment of the agreement will actively promote the implementation of state plans for national economic development and the satisfaction of the requirements of both countries' populations.

The talks took place in a spirit of friendship and comradely cooperation.

The documents were signed on the authorization of the USSR Government by N.S. Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade, and on the authorization of the Cuban Government by R. Cabrisas, minister of foreign trade.

DYBENKO-LED CPSU DELEGATION LEAVES BOLIVIA

PM050817 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jun 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Return Home"]

[Text] La Paz, 3 Jun -- The CPSU delegation headed by N.K. Dybenko, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and second secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, which was in Bolivia at the invitation of that country's Communist Party has left for home.

At Santa Cruz airport, the delegation was seen off by Simon Reyes, first secretary of the Bolivian Communist Party Central Committee, and other party leaders.

KUDRYAVSKIY DISCUSSES SITUATION IN GRENADA

LD031953 Moscow TASS in English 1810 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 3 TASS -- By TASS commentator Sergey Kudryavskiy:

Grenada's Prime Minister Herbert Blaize who was installed in power in the country by the U.S. Administration following the U.S. armed invasion of that island, spares no efforts to pass off things he would want to happen for reality. Addressing a meeting of Grenadian emigres in New York, he said, among other things that Grenada had been saved from sliding into an abyss toward which the left-wing forces had been pushing it. Blaize maintained that a process of liberalization and democratization was under way in Grenada and urged his compatriots to return home.

There have been changes in Grenada indeed. All the social and economic gains the Grenadians achieved when Prime Minister Maurice Bishop was in office have been annulled following the U.S. invasion of the island. Almost every second Grenadian is now unemployed. The agrarian reform as a result of which plots of land were given to poor peasants has been eliminated. For the first time in Grenada's history the working people were given access to education and medical services when Maurice Bishop was in office. The overwhelming majority of Grenadians can no longer afford education and medical services. U.S. monopolists and the local oligarchy have got hold of the country's economy.

The repressive apparatus of the new authorities is suppressing the slightest manifestation of dissatisfaction with the policy of the anti-people regime. All democratic and trade union liberties in Grenada are trampled under foot. The Grenadian people has become absolutely rightless.

The U.S. Administration pursues in Grenada the sole aim of turning the island into a large U.S. naval base for suppressing the national liberation movements in the Caribbean and Central America. And Washington spares no funds to implement these aims. Thus, 67 million dollars was allocated mainly for the construction of an airfield.

Well, those who might wish to return to Grenada and augment the ranks of the impoverished and unemployed, are welcome. But there is one "discomfort" -- there is no room to accommodate them. For American military are stationed in those hotels that had not been destroyed during the U.S. intervention. And there is no other housing.

ZAGLADIN ARTICLE CITES SOVIET FOREIGN POLICY

LD291647 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1458 GMT 29 May 85

["Policy of Peace and Progress" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 29 May (TASS) -- The Soviet country is moving toward the 27th CPSU Congress. Everywhere, Soviet people are summing up the results of the path covered thus far as well as thinking about the future, Vadim Zagladin writes in the 1 June NOVOYE VREMYA. Conclusions on the discussions currently taking place will be reached by the party congress itself. However, it can be said with certainty now that we have something to be proud of, something to value.

"During the years since the 26th congress," the author notes," the country has significantly strengthened, become richer and more powerful, which means that the basis of the party's political line in world affairs has become even more reliable and solid."

The fact that our country, together with its allies, has managed to foil plans nurtured beyond the ocean to disturb the existing military and strategic balance, to change the alignment of forces that has been shaped in the world in favor of imperialism, to gain superiority over socialism, can serve as a graphic example of that. "This is a solid, reassuring result. One can be sure that in the future as well, no one will be able to put the Soviet state and its allies in the position of the weaker side, to undermine the might of socialism."

"Our foreign policy, if one can put it that way, is a synthesis of the peace-loving aspirations of all mankind. It is truly a policy of peace and progress. This is exactly why it has met with such wide support, not only in the United Nations, but throughout the world. Precisely this is its great merit as well as its soure of strength and influence."

Moving toward the 27th congress, the party firmly adheres to its aim of securing a shift in world affairs, a return to detente. Strictly speaking, Vadim Zagladin notes, "return" is not a very precise word here, because the point is not in going back, but in moving forward. Forward, to a new, more profound detente, which would then turn into solid, stable, peaceful coexistence and the competition of states with different social systems.

LECTURERS DISCUSS FOREIGN POLICY PROPAGANDA

PM040941 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jun 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Lecturers' Party Duty"]

[Text] Topical problems of USSR foreign policy and international relations were discussed at an all-union seminar of lecturers that ended in Moscow on 31 May. It was organized by the All-Union Znaniye Society.

The participants in the seminar stressed the importance of further improving and deepening the propaganda of the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, which is aimed at preserving peace and the peoples' security and of strengthening counter-propaganda. Ways of improving the scientific standard of lecture propaganda, stepping up the uncompromising, aggressive struggle against bourgeois ideology, and exposing the methods used in the psychological war unleashed by modern imperialism against the USSR and the socialist community countries were outlined.

The seminar was addressed by V.V. Zagladin, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department.

RSFSR KOLKHOZ COUNCIL ELECTS NEW CHAIRMAN

PM040954 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 31 May 85 p 2

[N. Aliyeva report: "Session of the All-Russian Kolkhoz Council"]

[Text] A session of the All-Russian Kolkhoz Council held in Moscow analyzed work to boost the economy of laggard kolkhozes in Ryazan Oblast. Having noted certain positive trends in the distribution of capital investments, equipment, and fertilizers, those assembled stressed that the number of farms operating at a loss or at little profit is being reduced only slowly. The boards of many kolkhozes are inadequately concerned with the correct utilization of land and fail to take the proper measures to develop feed production. The resolution adopted by the session formulates measures to eliminate the shortcomings in question.

The session also examined the question of the work by kolkhoz councils and agricultural organs in Saratov Oblast for the rational utilization of reclaimed lands in the light of the CPSU Central Committee October (1984) Plenum decisions. It was said that crop yields from irrigated fields have somewhat improved. Irrigation has made it possible to consolidate the feed base of stockraising. Reclaimed lands have been assigned to contract teams and links. At the same time, the yields that have been achieved are considerably below the planned indicators, which leads to a large shortfall in the harvest of agricultural output.

The Saratov Oblast and rayon kolkhoz councils and agricultural organs must step up their organizational work to eliminate the shortcomings that have been allowed to occur and ensure the highly efficient utilization of each hectare of reclaimed land.

RSFSR Minister of Agriculture V.V. Nikitin was elected chairman of the All-Russian Kolkhoz Council at the session.

I.K. Kapustyan, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture and Food Industry Department, took part in the work of the All-Russian Kolkhoz Council.

GORBACHEV REPORT IN WAR ANNIVERSARY BROCHURE

LD042209 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 4 Jun 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The Politicheskaya Literatura Publishing House has issued a brochure entitled "The 40th Anniversary of the Soviet People's Victory in the Great Patriotic War." It includes a report by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev made at the festive session in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses entitled "The Immortal Achievement of the Soviet People" on 8 May 1985; an account of the meeting at the CPSU Central Committee with veterans of the Great Patriotic War; the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers appeal to the parliaments and governments of all countries on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II; as well as other documents and material.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS LIGACHEV 1 JUNE YEREVAN SPEECH

PM041549 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS special correspondent report: "The Motherland's Award Imposes an Obligation. Presentation of the Order of Lenin to Yerevan"]

[Text] Yerevan, 1 Jun -- The ancient capital of the Armenian SSR is in festive attire. For its services in the revolutionary movement and in establishing and consolidating Soviet power in Aremania, for its great contribution to the victory over the fascist

aggressors in the Great Patriotic War, and for the successes achieved by the city's working people in economic and cultural building, Yerevan has been granted the motherland's highest award: the Order of Lenin.

To mark the occasion, a ceremonial session of the party gorkom and the city soviet was held here today with the participation of representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations and labor collectives.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo was enthusiastically elected as honorary presidium.

Warmly greeted by those present, Ye.K. Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, addressed the session.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Government, he cordially congratulated the ceremonial session participants and all the city's working people on the deserved award and wished the people of Yerevan and the Republic's working people happiness, prosperity, and new achievements for the good of the socialist homeland.

Our meeting, Ye.K. Ligachev said, is taking place at a portentous time. The Soviet people have widely and solemnly celebrated the 115th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth and the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism. The Central Committee April Plenum, which adopted the decision to convene the next, 27th CPSU Congress, has taken a special place in the life of the party and the whole country.

The plenum realistically evaluated the work done since the 26th congress and convincingly showed that the party does not evade the difficulties that arise, but struggles boldly to overcome them. Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's report at the plenum and the decisions adopted constitute the political and organizational basis of the party's entire precongress activity. At the same time, they give a strategic perspective of our society's progress in all directions and incline Communists and Soviet people toward an innovatory approach to things, toward the fundamental improvement of work style, and toward fundamental changes in the economy with a view to sharply accelerating the country's social development. The revolutionary changes in production forces that the party has placed on the agenda are the material basis for improving the socialism that we have built.

We can say with good reason, the speaker emphasized, that the plenum has aroused the people, created enthusiasm, and given rise to great hopes. Communists and all working people are approaching the 27th congress with a feeling of confidence and optimism. Throughout our country of millions of inhabitants, people are living in unified rhythm and resolving common tasks with dogged labor. This is our tremendous strength.

Describing the stages of the historic path traveled by Armenia, Ye.K. Ligachev paid tribute to its glorious sons and daughters who played a great role in the revolutionary struggle, in the defense of socialism's gains, and in culture and science, and who are today achieving splendid results in various sectors of strenuous creative labor. It is gratifying, he pointed out, that the working people of the Republic's capital are making a weighty contribution to the country's economic development. On the results for 1984, Yerevan was awarded for the 10th time in a row, the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee Challenge Red Banner.

Work is proceeding well this year, too. Yerevan's intensive economic and cultural development is a result of persistent organizational and ideological education work by the Republic and city party organizations. It is also eloquent testimony to the professional skill, high awareness, and responsible attitude toward their work on the part of thousands upon thousands of Yerevan people.

Ye.K. Ligachev dwelt in detail on urgent tasks of the Republic's party organizations and all its labor collectives. The chief question, he said, is how and by what means is it possible to increase the pace of economic growth? The party has given an exhaustive reply to this question. It is necessary to center all work on the intensification of the economy, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the updating of socialist management forms and methods to meet modern conditions and requirements, the resolute strengthening of discipline, and the improvement of leadership style. This precise topic was discussed in a businesslike and frank manner at the meeting between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the Leningrad Oblast Party Organization aktiv, a meeting which elicited a great public response.

Only energetic, harmonious work with full exertion of effort can lead to success. For this, plan discipline must be made unshakeable. Above all, the practice entrenched in some places of so-called downward plan amendments or, to put it more simply, of adjusting and erasing plan indicators to suit the actual results, requires a resolute rebuff. Such a "ploy" as lowering current annual plans by comparison with the 5-year plan targets, planning a slow pace for the first months of the year, and similar "varieties" of amendments are certainly no secret either. Such a practice dampens the ardor of cadres and is at odds with statewide interests. The party Central Committee firmly intends to put an end to it.

It must be perfectly clear to leaders of ministries, departments, and enterprises that no more allowances will be made for anyone. There is one and only one path to honor and just reward: the commissioning of all production reserves, conscientious, enterprising labor, and the ability and the desire to constantly seek and find ways to optimally combine the interests of each workers and labor collective with the interests of the whole people. It is from just these positions that the plans for 1986 and the 12th 5-Year Plan must be drawn up in enterprises and associations and on kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

Questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress occupied a significant place in the speech. The upcoming 5-year plan, the speaker emphasized, must in a real sense be a 5-year plan of progressive technology. Without a revolutionary breakthrough in this sphere and without the vigorous mass introduction of the most progressive work methods and means in all sectors, it is impossible to place the national economy soundly on the path of intensification. It is a question here of not only a very important economic, but also a political task. The course of the historical competition between socialism and capitalism depends to a huge extent on resolving it. You possess, Ye.K. Ligachev told those present, a solid scientific and technical base and skilled cadres in order to accelerate the retooling of enterprises on the basis of recent technical and technological achievements. It is necessary to tackle the matter so as to achieve cardinal progress here within a short time.

Increased production efficiency is inseparably linked with the improvement of output quality. These questions are being tackled quite earnestly in the Republic. Production of goods with the State Quality Seal has more than doubled since the beginning of the 5-year plan. Footwear from the Masis Production Association, textiles, and other goods have a good name outside Armenia, too.

However, by no means all enterprises can boast of their output. The range of products is sometimes updated and improved only slowly, and there is poor monitoring of observance of technological regimes and the requirements of standards. It is necessary to try to ensure everywhere that every working person is constantly aware of his personal responsibility for the good quality of what his hands produce, for a real master admires his own work and seeks to make something that gladdens the eye and serve people well. Quality and quality again -- all ministries and departments and all labor collectives must be guided today by this slogan of the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum.

Next, having assessed the state of affairs in the Republic's agriculture and noted the successes achieved by its working people, Ye.K. Ligachev singled out the problem of storing everything produced in orchards, fields, and livestock units. Losses of grapes, fruits, potatoes, and vegetables during harvesting, transportation, and storage will remain high. The carelessness and irresponsibility of certain workers and, particularly, underestimation of the development of the production infrastructure, still have an effect.

This is an all-union problem. For many years, sufficient funds have not been allocated in the country as a whole for the construction of storehouses and processing capacities or the development of the network of roads and industrial transport. What is more, people have endeavored to "economize" on funds here by using them to develop basic production. All this is resulting in great detriment today.

This situation cannot be tolerated. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo has adopted a decision to develop the material and technical base of the processing sectors of the agro-industrial complex. The Republic must make energetic use of all the potential at its disposal in this sphere.

The assertion of conscious discipline, socialist order, and a high level of organization in all spheres of social life is a necessary condition for accelerating our progress. There are many good examples of this in Armenia. Last year alone, additional output worth almost R7 million was produced thanks to a reduction in losses of work time and manpower turnover.

At the same time, still not everything is being done to strengthen discipline in the broad sense. Manifestations of the system of working by spurts and of liberalism are making themselves known in some places. Obviously, certain people live by old ideas: They will have their say and make a bit of noise, and there's an end to it. There is no denying that this used to be the case. But it must be the case no longer. As the April Plenum emphasized, the party will make every effort to strengthen order in every sector of the country. It is important that people in every collective be conscious of the need to tackle the matter a little more firmly and not wait, as frequently still happens, for everything to come "from above." Labor collectives have sufficient rights, and it is now necessary to act -- every day, every hour -- and work, as the saying goes, with the sleeves rolled up. Only then will the party's policy truly be ensured.

Ye.K. Ligachev went on to say: The entire history of the Soviet state is essentially a hymn to the great friendship of the peoples and a vivid demonstration of the great life-giving force of the CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy. We have created a society in which the truly harmonious combination of statewide interests and the interests of each of the republics and the flowering of all nations and ethnic groups are ensured.

Pointing to our enemies' attempts to undermine the Soviet people's cohesion and to fan nationalist prejudices, the speaker emphasized the importance of the consistent internationalist education of working people, particularly young people. Without belittling the significance of ideological means, it is also necessary to assert Soviet patriotism and internationalism with diverse practical deeds. The fulfillment of collaborative deliveries to other republics, the interrepublic exchange of specialists and students, mastery of Russian, the language of interrepublic contacts -- these are the questions to which party committees and public organizations must devote constant attention. And take the participation by the working people of the union republics in the commercial development of the wealth and the development of the production forces of Siberia and the Far East. Here, too, there are many instructive examples and much positive experience. Wider use must be made of the corresponding possibilities. This is required by the country, and thus, each republic as well.

Ye.K. Ligachev devoted great attention to the approaching report and election campaign in the party. It is necessary in the course of it to comprehensively examine and evaluate the fulfillment of party decisions and directives in all sectors and to illuminate, figuratively speaking, as though with a searchlight beam, the state of affairs from the foundations to the steeple of the entire party edifice. Bolshevik criticism and self-criticism, the proven method of resolving difficulties and contradictions, must play the role of such a beam. Not to embroider the situation and not to be afraid of wounding someone's self-esteem, but to seek to reveal reserves, set all public forces in motion, and wage war on various negative phenomena -- this is what people must be guided by in preparing and holding report and election meetings and conferences.

Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, pointed out at the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum that not one party organization and not one worker must remain immune from control. Life has proved that it is precisely lack of control that disfigures people and harms the common cause. Therefore, the Central Committee attaches great significance to ensuring that mistakes and blunders, whomever they concern, are not glossed over, but are subjected to open criticism both from above and, particularly, from below.

In order to ensure an abrupt change in all matters, it is necessary to pursue a firm and principled cadre policy. All sectors must be manned by ideologically staunch, competent, and morally irreproachable workers capable of perceiving the party's tasks and demands as their own. It is necessary to find and promote such people. The pace of progress dictated by life cannot be ensured without cadres resolutely attuned to implementing the complex and innovatory tasks outlined by the party and profoundly conscious of the need for abrupt changes.

The most important thing in party political and ideological work, the speaker pointed out, is the person, his sentiments and concerns, and his working, living, and leisure conditions. Therefore, it is necessary to be still more persistent in eradicating from society's life everything that negatively influences the people's frame of mind. Above all, it is necessary to wage a consistent, uncompromising struggle against bribery, thefts of socialist property, parasitism, protectionism -- in short, against everything that contradicts the working nature of our socialist way of life and the principle of social justice.

A struggle has now been mounted in the country against the dangerous and quite deep-rooted social evil of drunkenness and alcoholism. This struggle has been raised to an all-state, all-party, all-people level. Difficult work lies ahead, but the party will not back down until it resolves this task.

Going on to dwell on questions of international life, Ye.K Ligachev said: After the well-known Soviet-American accord was reached on new talks on a whole package of space and nuclear arms and the talks began, and after the Soviet Union advanced a number of new peace initiatives, a definite wave of new hope arose for improved international relations.

However, the United States is sparing no effort to extinguish this wave of hope. The United States has not followed the example of the Soviet Union, which unilaterally suspended the deployment of medium-range missiles and the implementation of other countermeasures in Europe. Washington prefers to expend its political energy on involving its NATO partners and Japan in the realization of the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative," which is capable of destabilizing the situation and imparting a still more dangerous nature to the arms race. Of course, the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact members will not allow the approximate military-strategic parity to be upset. Here, as on all other issues, we have full mutual understanding with our friends.

Our common interest in deepening cooperation extends to politics, the economy, ideology, and undoubtedly, the sphere of defense. The peaceful labor of the socialist peoples has been and will be reliably protected.

The possibility of advancing toward more regular and, simply, sensible USSR-U.S. relations does exist. However, for this it is at least necessary to strictly follow the principle of the sides' equality and identical security and lower the level of military confrontation step by step.

Our country acts proceeding from the conviction that relations between countries with different social systems must be based strictly on the norms of peaceful coexistence. It is possible to point out with satisifaction that a number of West European states are showing an interest in enriching contacts with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Real actions and initiatives in favor of international security and cooperation, from whatever country they proceed, will meet with both understanding and support in the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union long ago made its choice thoroughly and firmly in favor of peace and peaceful cooperation. This choice was authoritatively confirmed at the CPSU Central Committee March and April Plenums and at the time of the moving and unforgettable festival of the great victory's 40th anniversary. The 4 decades which have elapsed since the victorious May of 1945 without world wars demonstrate more eloquently than any words that peace can be safeguarded if the policy of imperialist diktat and violence is resolutely opposed and if the socialist community countries' economic and defense might is constantly strengthened.

Our party acts in just this way. Strengthening cooperation among the socialist countries and friendly relations with developing states, striving for the cohesion of all peace-loving democratic forces, and developing a full-blooded and profitable dialogue among countries belonging to different social systems, the Soviet Union spares no effort in these directions of its foreign policy and will do everything necessary to ensure that peace reigns on the planet.

In conclusion, Ye.K. Ligachev expressed confidence that the working people of Yerevan and the Republic as a whole will apply all their strength, ability, and energy for the further flowering of the Land of the Soviets. After reading out the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree awarding Yerevan the Order of Lenin, he pinned the award to the city's banner.

The session was addressed by L.N. Nersesyan, first secretary of the Yerevan Armenian Communist Party Gorkom; E.T. Arutyunyan, tool makers' team leader at the Elektropribor Production Association; Twice Hero of Socialist Labor V.A. Ambartsumyan, president of the Armenian SSR Academy of Sciences and academician of the USSR Academy of Sciences; A.M. Saakyan, milkmaid on the Shaumyan Kolkhoz; G.D. Gabuniya, first secretary of the Tbilisi Georgian Communist Party Gorkom; F.E. Musayev, first secretary of the Baku Azerbaijan Communist Party Gorkom; and K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee.

They expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU and the Soviet Government for the high assessment of the Armenian capital's contribution at all stages of the country's life and development and spoke of the desire of the Yerevan people and all the Republic's working people to redouble their efforts aimed at intensifying production and accelerating the development of all sectors of the national economy, science, and culture and to worthily greet the 27th party congress.

With great enthusiasm, the participants in the ceremonial session adopted a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee.

KAPITONOV TOURS TAJIKISTAN AREA 27-30 MAY

PM311559 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 May 85 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Stay in Tajikistan]

[Text] Dushanbe, 30 May (TASS) -- Comrade Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was in Tajikistan 27-30 May. He acquainted himself with the activity of party organizations and labor collectives in carrying out the directions of the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum concerning the intensification of production, the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, the raising of labor productivity and quality of output, the strengthening of plan and state discipline, and the further development of socialist competition to worthily meet the 27th CPSU Congress.

The CPSU Central Committee secretary visited industrial, trade, and consumer services enterprises. In talks with leaders, workers, and specialists, there was a discussion of questions of the all-around development of creative initiative and the creation in the labor collectives of an atmosphere of high exactingness and of the cadres' responsibility for the rational management of the economy, the raising of the return from the existing production potential, and the acceleration of its retooling.

A meeting of the party-economic aktiv of the Republic was held which examined the tasks of party, administrative, and management organs in developing production of consumer goods and the services area. Comrade Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Comrade Nabiyev, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Tajik Communist Party, spoke at the meeting. It was noted that work being conducted in the Republic in raising the well-being of the workers is yielding tangible results. Every year there is an increase in the volume of the production of consumer goods and an increasing number of enterprises are involved in their manufacture. The practice of creating branches of large-scale enterprises for the production of goods in small towns and rural population centers has given a positive account of itself. At the same time the population's needs for goods and services are still not being fully satisfied. Particular attention was turned to raising the quality of goods. Stress was laid on the necessity to put a decisive end to the production of obsolete, unpopular articles and take measures for the effective reorganization of work enterprises whose goods are not in demand among purchasers.

Serious criticism was leveled against associations and enterprises which fail to fulfill their contract commitments, do not make full use of production capacities, and allow stoppages of equipment and the overexpenditure of raw and semifinished materials. The meeting outlined additional measures to eliminate the lag allowed in the production of some consumer goods and in the development of trade turnover and the services sphere and to unconditionally fulfill the 1985 plans.

Comrade Nabiyev, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Tajik Communist Party, and Comrade Tarasov, USSR minister of light industry, accompanied Comrade Kapitonov on the tour of the Republic.

GRISHIN ATTENDS GORKOM ANTI-ALCOHOL MEETING

PM041000 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 85 pp 1, 2

[Unattributed report: "Relying on the Masses. Meeting of the Moscow Party, Soviet, Trade Union, and Komsomol Organization Aktivs"]

[Excerpts] A meeting of the Moscow City party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organization aktivs was held at the Moscow CPSU Gorkom yesterday to discuss the questions of tasks stemming from the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Measures To Eradicate Drunkenness and Alcoholism."

A.M. Roganov, secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, delivered a report at the meeting. The meeting was addressed by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

The aktiv meeting adopted a resolution on the question under discussion.

V.F. Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom; R.F. Dementyeva, L.A. Borisov, and I.D. Pisarev, secretaries of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom; V.M. Borisenkov, secretary of the Moscow CPSU Obkom; members and candidate members of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom Bureau; and executives of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, and the Moscow Gorispolkom took part in the meeting's work.

PATRIARCH PIMEN FETED AT MOSCOW RECEPTION

LD032103 Moscow TASS in English 2005 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 3 TASS -- The Synod of the Russian Orthodox Church held today a festive reception on the occasion of the 14th anniversary of the enthronement of Patriarch Pimen of Moscow and All Russia. He was elected by the church assembly in 1971.

On behalf of the Synod, the head of the Russian Orthodox Church was greeted by Metropolitan Yuvenaliy of Krutitsiy and Kolomna. Following him leaders of the Antioch, Bulgarian and Armenian churches took the floor. Representatives of the Catholic Church of the Moscow Synagogue [as received],the All-Union Council of Evangelical Christians-Baptists also spoke. The contribution of Patriarch Pimen to protecting the cause of peace against war danger, his striving to serve humanity were pointed out. Moslem dignataries, representatives of the Buddhist organizations in the USSR were also present at the festive reception.

Speaking in reply Patriarch Pimen thanked those present for constant cooperation, for their kind words. "Loyal to the behests of its fathers and teachers the Russian Orthodox Church is striving as ever to serve the benefit of our motherland", Patriarch Pimen said. "We can testify with profound satisfaction that good relations which have formed in the course of historic development between the church and the state in our country, that was the first country in the world to take the road of socialist transformation of society, set an excellent example to peoples wishing to take the road of the creation of the way of life worthy of all its citizens".

Touching upon the role of believers in the defense of peace, Patriarch Pimen said: "we recognise as a substantial part of the historic mission of our church the service to peace aimed at the development and consolidation of good relations between countries and peoples, at establishing a just, durable and universal peace on earth. Life is the sacred gift of God, and the road of the construction of peace is a way of our becoming children of God".

MINISTRY ORDERED TO IMPROVE CONSERVATION WORK

PM030713 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 May 85 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Protecting Nature; At the Standing Commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Chambers"]

[Text] Protecting the environment and developing economic activity without disastrous damage to flora and fauna ultimately mean showing concern for man. This was the subject of a 24 May joint session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities Standing Commissions for Nature Conservation and the Rational Use of Natural Resources and for Construction and the Construction Materials Industry. The question of the Ministry of Industrial Construction's fulfillment of its plan targets for the commissioning of nature conservation projects was examined.

The reports by USSR Minister of Industrial Construction Yu. F. Solovyev and Yu. A. Manayenkov, leader of the Joint Deputies Preparatory Commission, and the deputies' speeches noted that the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction is conducting definite work to ensure the commissioning of nature conservation projects. In the last few years, many of the country's enterprises have created installations for sewage treatment and for the recovery of harmful substances from waste gases. Major nature conservation complexes have been built, in particular, at the Perm Oil Processing Combine, the Novomoskovsk and Kazan "Orgsintez" Production Associations, the Kirovabad Aluminum Plant, the Minsk Motor Vehicle Plant, and other projects.

At the same time, the session noted that there are serious shortcomings and unutilized potential in the ministry's activity in this direction. In the 11th 5-Year Plan, the annual state plans were 58-percent fulfilled on average for the commissioning of water purification installations and 76-percent fulfilled for gaseous dust recovery installations. This is largely explained by instances of the targets for reducing the pollution of river basins, other water sources, and the air in certain industrial regions of the country being frustrated. The state of the environment in certain cities is not only not improving, but is even deteriorating.

Organizations under the ministry's jurisdiction are only slowly eradicating the shortcomings in construction production, especially at projects scheduled for completion, and are permitting deviations from projects, violations of construction norms and regulations, and the performance of low-quality work. The leadership of the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction is not devoting proper attention to analyzing the reasons for the nonfulfillment of the plans for the construction of nature conservation projects.

Other shortcomings in this work were also noted.

The resolution adopted by the commissions instructed the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction to take effective measures to eradicate the shortcomings noted in the sphere of nature conservation and to develop and implement the necessary measures aimed at ensuring the unconditional fulfillment of plan targets for the commissioning of purification installations and facilities. Attention was drawn to the need to increase exactingness toward republic ministries, territorial main administrations and construction administrations, and their leaders who permit violations of plan and financial discipline during the construction and commissioning of capacities for the conservation of water resources and the air. The ministry was also instructed to step up its control over the work of enterprises under its jurisdiction with regard to environmental protection and to instill the proper order in the use of nature conservation installations and facilities.

Instructions linked with ensuring a careful attitude toward nature were also given to a number of other ministries and departments.

The chambers' Standing Commissions for Nature Conservation and the Rational Use of Natural Resources also examined certain questions of the observance of legislative demands in this sphere.

Taking part in the session were V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; V.A. Ashimov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; L.N. Tolkunov and A.E. Voss, chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities; T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the leaders of a number of ministries and departments.

PRAVDA LISTS CONTENTS OF LATEST KOMMUNIST

PM041023 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jun 85 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "Journal's Latest Issue"]

[Text] The eighth issue of the CPSU Central Committee's theoretical and political journal KOMMUNIST has come out.

It publishes Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's report at the ceremonial meeting devoted to the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War and the appeal of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers "To the Peoples, Parliaments, and Governments of All Countries."

It prints M.S. Gorbachev's speech at the meeting of the Leningrad party organization's aktiv.

Under the rubric "Toward the 27th Party Congress" are the articles "...And the People Will Evaluate This" by V. Kadulin and "More Intensive Production Means More Intensive Nature Conservation Measures" by L. Germin.

The section "Ardent Fighters for Communism" contains P. Rodionov's article "Comrade-in-Arms of the Great Lenin."

The section "From the Socialist Community's Experience" carries the following articles: "The Reliable Shield of Peace," by Marshal of the Soviet Union V. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces; "40 Years Of Freedom, 40 Years of Struggle for a New Life," by V. Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; and "Facts and Lessons of History," by K. Hager, member of the Politburo and secretay of the SED Central Committee.

The journal publishes the articles "Nationwide Movement of Peace Supporters" by O. O. Kharkhardin, "Destinies of the Iranian Revolution" by R. Ulyanovskiy, "Unjustifiable" by R. Lirmyan, and other materials.

MEETING HELD ON SHORTFALLS IN EQUIPMENT SUPPLY

PM030702 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 26 May 85 p 2

[Y. Grachev report: "Technical Support for the Green Harvest; From an All-Union Operations Staff Session"]

[Text] The progress of feed procurement depends largely on the technical state of readiness of the kolkhoz and Sovkhoz machine and tractor pool and on the precise fulfillment of all the countryside's orders by industrial enterprises. It was the shortcomings in the technical support for the forthcoming green harvest that were discussed at a routine session of the All-Union Operations Staff opened by L. I. Khitrun, chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture.

The session noted that hay-mowing equipment is still not ready for work in many places. One of the main reasons for this is the shortage of spare parts which enterprises of the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production are responsible for supplying. The Lyubertsy "Zavod imeni Ukhtomsogo" Production Association, "Gomselmash" and "Umanfermmash" Production Associations, Lithuania's "Neris" Production Association, Belaya Tserkov's 1 May Agricultural Machine Building Plant, and "Aktyubinskselmash" Plant Collectives are greatly in arrears to agriculture. These enterprises are failing to cope with the plans for the production and delivery to kolkhozes and sovkhozes of clamps, sprockets, blades, pulleys, reducers, transmission shafts, driveshafts, and other parts for feed-harvesting, feed-preparation, and livestock unit equipment.

The shortage not only of spare parts but also of the actual machines to procure feed is making itself felt in the countryside. These are also supplied to farms by plants of the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Procurement. According to the daily figures from the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture, it is again the Lyubertsy "Zavod imeni Ukhtomskogo" Production Association, the "Gomselmash" Production Association, and a number of other enterprises that are in arrears with the dispatch of mowing machines, reapers, container-trailers, and loaders. It must also be added to this that plants such as "Kovelselmash," "Syzranselmash," "Nikolayevselmash," and "Pyatigorskselmash" and the firm of "Neris" (Vilnius) are failing to cope with the delivery of feed shop equipment, manure collectors and transporters, feed grinders, and other stockraising equipment.

A major rebuke was leveled at the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Procurement. The session participants demanded that E.S. Mirakov, permanent staff member and deputy minister, take the necessary measures to rapidly eliminate the shortcomings in supplies to the countryside.

Certain enterprises of the Ministry of the Automotive Industry are also in arrears as regards deliveries to the countryside of equipment and spare parts. These include the Michurinsk Motor Vehicle Component Plant, the Sinelnikovov Spring Plant, the Ulyanovsk Motor Vehicle Plant, and the Krasnoyarsk Motor Vehicle and Tractor Trailer Plant.

Things are not going entirely well right now with the technical readiness of tractors and harvesting machines on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Delays in their repair are frequently due to a shortfall in spare parts which the industrial collectives of the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building are responsible for supplying.

Thus, the Krasnoyarsk Production Association for Grain Harvesting Combines failed to supply agriculture with 152,000 cutting apparatus pins, the Altay Tractor Plant failed to supply more than 13,000 driveshafts according to the 4-month plan, and the "Ufaselmash" Plant failed to dispatch over 2,300 machines for the application of mineral fertilizer.

The session noted that individual enterprises of the Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry are also letting down rural workers. The Chimkent Tire Plant, for example, undersupplied kolkhozes and sovkhozes to the tune of 4,300 truck tires, the Karaganda Industrial Rubber Goods Plant failed to supply 49,100 fan belts, and the "Azrezinotekhnika" Production Association failed to supply more than 8,000 V-belts. (The department's enterprises have also accumulated substantial debts as regards gaskets, liners, and other components.

Other questions connected with the technical support for feed procurement and harvesting were also examined at the session. The session participants elaborated specific measures aimed at eliminating the lags.

Senior workers of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR People's Control Committee, and the USSR Gossnab and representatives of ministries and departments took part in the staff's work.

IZVESTIYA REVIEWS AGRICULTURAL WORK PROGRESS

PM041315 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 May 85 Morning Edition p 1

[O. Pavlov agricultural review: "It Has Become Hot in the Fields"]

[Excerpt] According to USSR Central Statistical Administation statistics, as of Monday, 27 May, spring crops had been sown on 119.5 million hectares in the country. That includes grain and pulse crops (without corn) on 71.9 million hectares, sugar beet on 3.4 million hectares, and soybeans on 467,000 hectares. Millet has been sown on 1.9 million hectares, or 79 percent [of the planned area]; buckwheat 870,000 hectares, or 54 percent; flax on 947,000 hectares, or 93 percent; potatoes have been planted on 2.4 million hectares, or 82 percent; vegetables on 1.1 million hectares, 84 percent; rice on 619,000 hectares, or 96 percent.

The past week has been marked by very rapid rates of sowing and of a number of other field operations. Thus, spring crops were sown on 26.2 million hectares, including grain and pulse crops on 19.5 million hectares. That is close to the highest productivity rate in recent years.

The sowing campaign on the country's grain fields is coming to an end. On Monday, the Kazakhstan arable farmers completed it, having sown wheat on an area of about 15 million hectares. On approximately one-third of this area, the grain will be grown by intensive methods. The crops have received the requisite quantity of phosphorus fertilizers so essential to form strong grain.

The lag noted in the first days of field work due to the poor weather has been efficiently and promptly eliminated. On individual days, the Republic succeeded in sowing wheat on unprecedently large areas -- up to 1.5 million hectares. Now the equipment is being moved to cultivate other crops.

On the virgin land, the sowing rate has been particularly notable. For instance, in 7 days, Turgay Oblast sowed 68 percent of the area earmarked for grain, while Kustanay Oblast sowed 56 percent. And what is 56 percent on the scales of Kustanay Oblast? It is 2.35 million hectares, nearly 350,000 hectares a day. Here the farms paid the most serious attention to combating weeds.

Meanwhile, haymaking is also gathering momentum. It is now being undertaken by 11 union republics. Sown and natural grass has been cut on 2.1 million hectares. Some 656,000 metric tons of hay, 1.7 million metric tons of cured hay, and 72,000 metric tons of grass meal have been procured. The farms are seeking to carrying out the first grass cutting as rapidly as possible in order to achieve another two or three cuttings.

Good cotton shoots have been obtained nearly everywhere. Interrow cultivation has been carried out on 2.5 million hectares (out of the 3.3 million hectares sown).

Strenuous days have arrived on the reclaimed land. The country is particularly counting on this land and, above all, on irrigated land.

Our most perfidious enemy is drought. About two-thirds of the agricultural land in our country is in zones with inadequate moisture. And 40 percent of the arable land is in chronically arid regions, where the annual rainfall is less than 400 mm. That includes Stavropol Kray, the Volga Region, the Ukrainian steppe, and the West Siberian and North Kazakhstan virgin lands, from which the country obtains the main part of its commodity grain.

Arable farming has its own laws. One of them is the law of the minimum. Its thrust is that the size of the harvest is determined not by the factor of which there is much, of which there is a surplus supply, but by the factor of which there is the least. The lack of moisture -- unfortunately, that is what is holding up the operation of other intensification factors in many parts of the country.

TORRENTIAL RAINS DAMAGE AZERBAIJAN FIELDS, CROPS

LD041906 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 4 Jun 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] Our correspondent reports from Baku:

A sudden change of weather has taken place in a number of Azerbaijan regions. There have been heavy torrential rains and mud streams: Substantial damage was caused to fields, orchards and farm buildings. Vineyards, and grain and melon fields in Shamkhorskiy, Tauzkiy, Agdamskiy and other rayons of the Republic were particularly badly hit.

Specially formed headquarters are controlling the progress of restoration work. In a number of places, sowing and application of fertilizers has been resumed.

SCIENTIST EXPLAINS OBJECTIVES OF 'VEGA' PROJECT

LD041038 Moscow TASS in English 1014 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 4 TASS -- A crucial stage has begun for the participants of the Vega project: In mid-June, two Soviet space stations, when they approach Venus, will release each one descent craft which, after going through the 70-kilometre-thick Venusian atmosphere, will land on the planet's surface.

Vyacheslav Lavrusevich, laboratory head of the Soviet Space Research Institute, said in a TASS interview that in the process of descent, at a height of 53 kilometres, balloon-born sondes are to separate from the craft and drift in the Venusian atmosphere. Their signals are to be picked up by a network of ground radiotelescopes in the territory of the USSR and other countries.

Vyacheslav Lavrusevich said that specialists of Austria, Bulgaria, the GDR, Hungary, Poland, France, Czechoslovakia and the FRG also took part in preparing the Vega scientific programme.

After dropping descent modules to Venus the interplanetary automatic stations "Vega-1" and "Vega-2" will go to Halley's Comet which they will approach in eight months's time. The first sonde will fly near the core of Halley's Comet on March 6, 1986 at a distance of about ten thousand kilometres and another three days later, at a distance of seven thousand kilometres.

The Vega project has several tasks -- study of the Venusian atmosphere, especially of its cloud veil, study of the planet's surface, of the circulation of its atmosphere and its meteorological characteristics.

The aims set in studying Halley's Comet are to find out the physical characteristics of its nucleus, to study the structure and dynamics of the coma around the nucleus, interaction of solar wind with the comet's atmosphere and ionosphere.

The scientists recalled that the European Space Agency is preparing to launch a space probe under the Giotto project which also provides for a flight to Halley's Comet. This project involves a number of European countries including France, the FRG, Austria, Switzerland, Britain, Belgium and others.

Moreover, a Japanese project, called "Planet", is being prepared. Vyacheslav Lavrusevich said that there exists a certain coordination and interaction among the leaders of the Vega, Giotto and Planet projects. An official agreement has been concluded. Under this agreement the scientific directors of the Vega project will give assistance to their colleagues, specifically in zeroing in their apparatus on the comet.

Our apparatuses, Vyacheslav Lavrusevich said, are going first, like pilots, blazing the path for those going behind them. They will help make flight trajectory more accurate for Giotto and the Japanese space apparatus.

TESTS BEGIN ON NEW ATOMIC ICEBREAKER ROSSIYA

PM031609 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 May 85 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "The 'Rossiya': The First Test"]

[Text] Leningrad, 30 May -- The steel heart of the atomic icebreaker Rossiya has "started beating." Today dockside trials of the fourth Soviet nuclear-powered giant for the Arctic seas began at the fitting-out quay of the Baltic shipbuilding plant.

The ahead of schedule completion of the building of the nuclear-powered ship is one of the main points in the Leningraders' socialist pledges for the concluding year of the 5-year plan. Launching competition in honor of the 27th CPSU Congress, the Baltic shipbuilders have resolved to present the icebreaker to the fleet in November, a year earlier than planned.

The Rossiya continues the series of 75,000-horsepower icebreakers launched in 1974 with the Arktika (now the Leonid Brezhnev).

ICEBREAKER TO AID SHIP STUCK IN ANTARCTIC ICE

LD041308 Moscow TASS in English 1203 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 4 TASS -- The crew and researches of the Soviet research expeditionary ship Mikhail Somov are courageously struggling against the Antarctic elements.

Yuriy Izrael, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Monitoring the Natural Environment, has told a TASS correspondent that the ship Mikhail Somov arrived in the area of "Russkaya" station (the Pacific sector of Antarctica) at the beginning of March. The ship was to change the winterers and to bring fuel and food to the station. A heavy storm broke out unexpectedly during cargo handling operations on March 15. The wind velocity reached 50 metres per second. As a result, the ice situation, heavy as it is this year, sharply deteriorated. The ship proved blocked by heavy ice. Notwithstanding that, the ship was getting ahead, choosing the way in the cracks and gaps.

By the end of March the ship managed to get out of the danger zone full of numerous icebergs but found itself in the centre of a vast Pacific Ocean ice mass. Owing to strong nip the ship lost the possibility of active movement and is now drifting in the south westernly direction at a rate of 6-8 km daily. The thickness of ice in the area of the drifting reaches 3-4 metres while the distance from the ship to the ice edge in the north, according to data as of May 31, was about 800 km.

In the resultant situation it was decided to remove a larger part of the crew and researchers from aboard the Somov and to accommodate them on board other ships of the Soviet Antarctic expedition. Helicopters removed 77 people and 53 remained on board the ship. Those are members of the crew, research personnel and the pilots of an MI-8 helicopter. In the complex conditions of the polar night and heavy fronts reaching 30 degrees below zero, centigrade, the personnel on board the Somov act efficiently and steadfastly and fully guarantee that life of the ship. At the same time they do not cease scientific observations of the changes of the conditions of that unexplored area of Antarctica.

According to an estimate by the scientists and experts of the Arctic and Antarctic Research Institute, there is little probability of the ship Mikhail Somov's independently getting out of the nip soon. The ship is apparently in for a long drift -- possibly until the beginning of the Antarctic spring.

With a view to ensuring the safety of people who are on board the drifting ship and to rendering assistance to the Somov with a subsequent piloting of the ship out of heavy ice, it has been decided to organize a special expedition. The ice breaker Vladivostok of the Far Eastern Sea-Shipping Company is to be sent to the area of the drifting. The ice breaker is to set out on June 8-10.